

HERITAGE Insider

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Surfing The
Heritage Web Site

Some
Observations
About
Early Dollars
(Part 1)

Best Seat
In The
House?

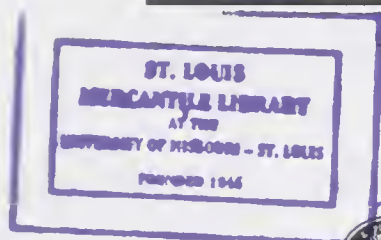
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HNAI Happenings

May 1998 Issue

Wholesale Clearance Specials

*Special Offerings*Warmer Weather
Hotter Market

The azaleas in Dallas are in full bloom, high school seniors are anxiously awaiting graduation, and those fortunate enough to own convertibles are already driving around with the top down – all sure signs that it's spring, with summer just around the corner. As our May/June issue of *Insider* goes to press in late April, the temperature in Dallas has already crossed the 80 degree barrier. The weather is warming up – and so is the rare coin market.

The increased activity in the coin market reported in the last issue of *Insider* hasn't seemed to diminish. April traditionally is a very quiet month for the coin business with people's attention focused on paying Uncle Sam his yearly taxes. However, this year there certainly hasn't been a lull in the upsurge of activity seen since the F.U.N. show in January. Business remains steady, with many collectors actively trying to buy coins and many dealers reporting a lack of fresh material on the market. Many of the specials we offered in the last issue of *Insider* sold out quickly which seems to be a good indication of the market's strength (or at least a good indication that they *really were* a good deal!).

In this issue of *Insider*, we are very pleased to present an excerpt from the Introduction of a soon-to-be-published book by Jules Reiver on Early dollars. Robert Korver points out some very

insightful observations he has made during his career in the rare coin auction business in his Perspectives column. We invite you to "surf the web" as Dennis Nowicki provides a brief history and overview of the Heritage Web site. In the Collector's Corner, I examine the importance of eye appeal and the role it plays in determining the value of a rare coin. Our book review this month examines a much needed work on pattern coinage that has definitely fostered interest in this area. Finally, don't forget to check out this month's clearance specials and place your orders quickly before they're sold out.

All of the warm weather and sunshine in Dallas has my thoughts focused on the splendors of springtime and my upcoming marriage in May. While August seems like a long way away, I have to remind myself that the Portland ANA is just around the corner. We have already received some fabulous consignments for this sale. With the past track record of successful auctions in Anaheim, Seattle, and San Diego combined with the strongest coin market this decade, this West Coast event should prove to be a tremendous success. Contact our auction department for more information or to consign coins to this sale.

As always, we welcome your feedback about any of the articles in this magazine and remind you to place your orders quickly to avoid disappointment.

Jim Stoutjesdyk



PERSPECTIVES

Best Seat in the House?



by Robert Korver

The April 1998 issue of *Cigar Aficionado* magazine contained an excellent primer on rare coin investing: "All That Glitters", written by Ed Kiersh. I spoke with the author at length while he was gathering his facts, and as is often the case when I speak with interesting people, we repeatedly got off the subject. On one of our digressions about unusual collectibles, I suggested that a really fascinating article would examine the collectors of coprolites (no, I'm not going to tell you, because you wouldn't believe me – you really need to look this one up in your dictionary). With the recent reawakening in collecting fossils, and the sale of a T-Rex skeleton at auction for \$8.4 million, I thought a great title for the article would be "You Can Get In On The Tail End of Dinosaur Collecting." But I see I am digressing.

Ed's article examined the rewards and risks of participating in the rare coin market. Since his topic was *investing*, I appreciated that he included as much on *collecting* as he did. I was moved to write a letter to the Editor, congratulating him on the quality of

the review, elaborating on a few points, and disagreeing with one assertion (more on this later). I also took the opportunity to point out that collecting doesn't necessarily make financial returns the first priority, and that his readership was well familiar with seeing certain of their investments go pleasurably up in smoke.

Since my life revolves around auctions, I was particularly interested in Ed's comments on this topic. Following on the comments of Scott Travers, Ed warned readers that novices might suffer serious economic disadvantage by buying coins if the consignor was bidding up his own material from the auction floor; they might pay \$60,000 for a \$40,000 coin. I get real interested in such assertions, because I always want to know what a novice who has no idea of a coin's value is doing bidding on \$40,000 coins.

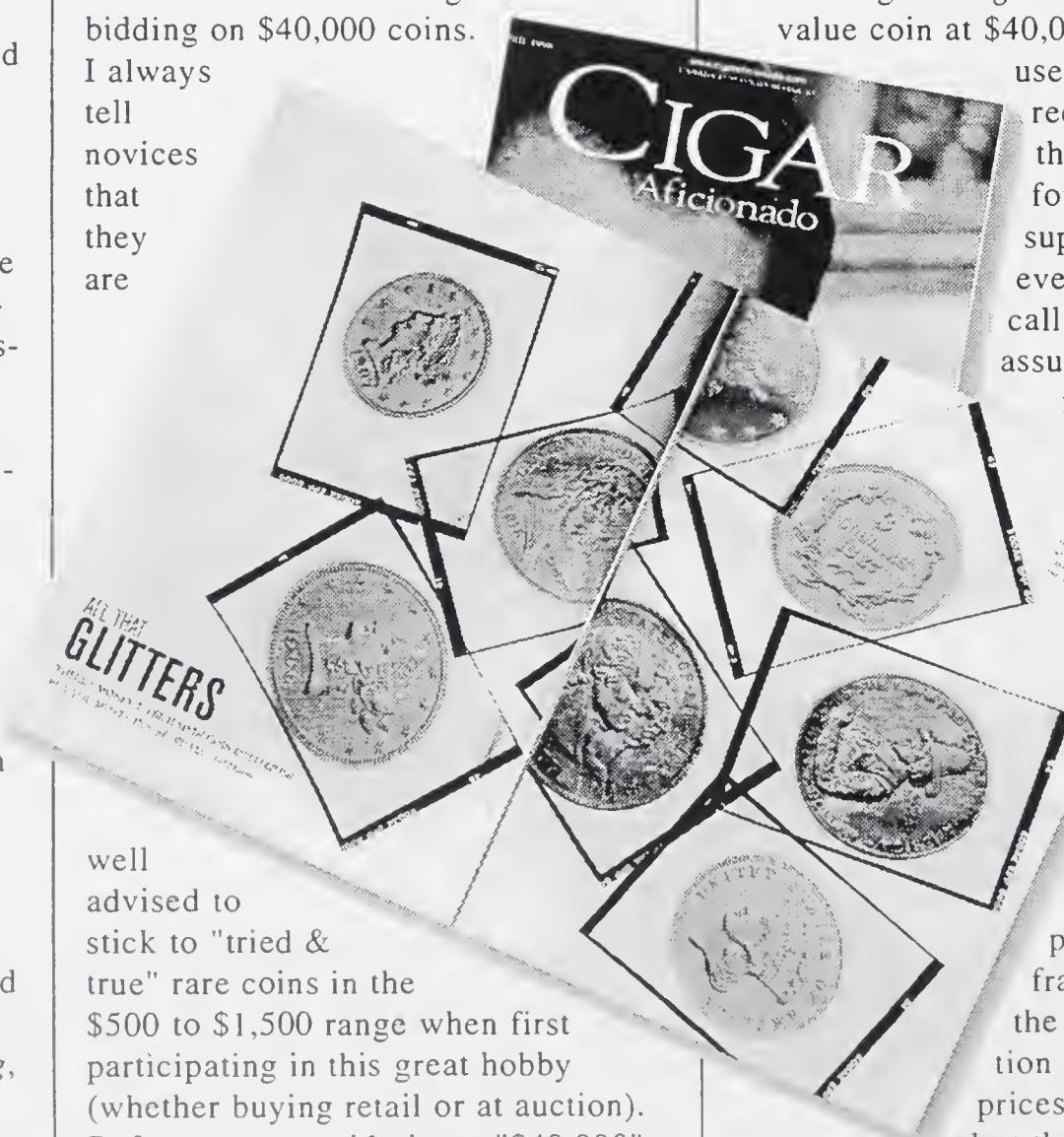
I always tell novices that they are

well advised to stick to "tried & true" rare coins in the \$500 to \$1,500 range when first participating in this great hobby (whether buying retail or at auction). Before even considering a "\$40,000" coin, a bidder should know from experience and research whether the

item is truly worth \$60,000 or \$2,800. The coins in our sales sometimes do have "reserves" placed on them by their consignors, who have the legal right to set a minimum price below which their property doesn't sell (much as you don't need to accept a low offer when selling your house). We don't encourage such "buyback" bids, because both consignors and bidders want the coins to sell, and we depend upon our expert cataloging, catalog presentation, and our world-class mailing list to ensure that coins sell at their proper levels. Heritage helps its bidders recognize whether a coin actually sold or not: at our auctions, whenever a coin is reacquired by its consignor (bought-back), our computer rings a bell. And when we print Prices Realized for distribution, we delete all lots which did not truly sell. Ed pointed out that an unscrupulous consignor *might* buy back a low value coin at \$40,000, and then

use the auction record to "prove" the coins value for a future sale. I suppose such an event is theoretically possible, assuming you could find a buyer with more cents than

sense. At any rate, the miscreant would not be able to use our Prices Realized to perpetrate his fraud – in fact, the lack of an auction record in our prices realized should alert the ultimate buyer to be wary. Anyway, people with \$40,000 to waste should stick to buy-



ing swamp land in Florida or watching the home-shopping channels.

I was particularly interested in the assertion of Scott Travers (who, incidentally, we count among our friends) recommending that novices sit in the back of the auction room, in order to see if the bidder is "a dealer, driving up the price of his own coin." Now, I have sat at the podium and watched perhaps a hundred million dollars of rare coins hammered at auction. I think I can count on one hand the number of times that I was truly able to identify a dealer on the floor bidding up his own lots (and that with the aid of our computer dinging its bell).

For the life of me, in 99.99% of all cases. I don't see that it does any good to be watching other bidders during an auction (with the possible exception of watching a really sharp dealer and beating him by one increment!). The novice (or even the accomplished auction customer) will certainly encounter dealers bidding on their own accounts, or even as agents on behalf of their customers and friends. If our novice refused to ever bid against a dealer because of a fear that every dealer was bidding on his own material, he would bid on precious few lots, and buy even fewer. I can think of one or two dealers who might appreciate this lack of competition, as it might mean they could buy at lower levels! Instead, I would recommend at a minimum that new bidders look directly at the auctioneer while bidding, to make sure that the auctioneer has acknowledged their participation. I have seen collectors sit quietly in a session for three hours, and when the lot in which they are interested finally comes up, they try to participate with minimalist twitches and then act sur-

prised that the auctioneers didn't see their bid! Actually, when we have one of these three-hour sitters, as often as not they end up bidding on the wrong lot – but that's another story. So if you are a new bidder, either make your bid known by a serious motion that is acknowledged by the auctioneer, or just sit up front where you are sure to be seen.

Most importantly, whether you are a novice or an expert, know in advance what you are willing to pay. As I pointed out in a recent *Insider* article (currently available on our Web site: www.heritagecoin.com), small collectors can often afford to outbid dealers and realize considerable savings, but they need to

be prepared *before* the auctioneer asks for paddles to be raised. No bidder can expect the entire auction to wait while they try to figure out what page in the Greysheet they need to consult.

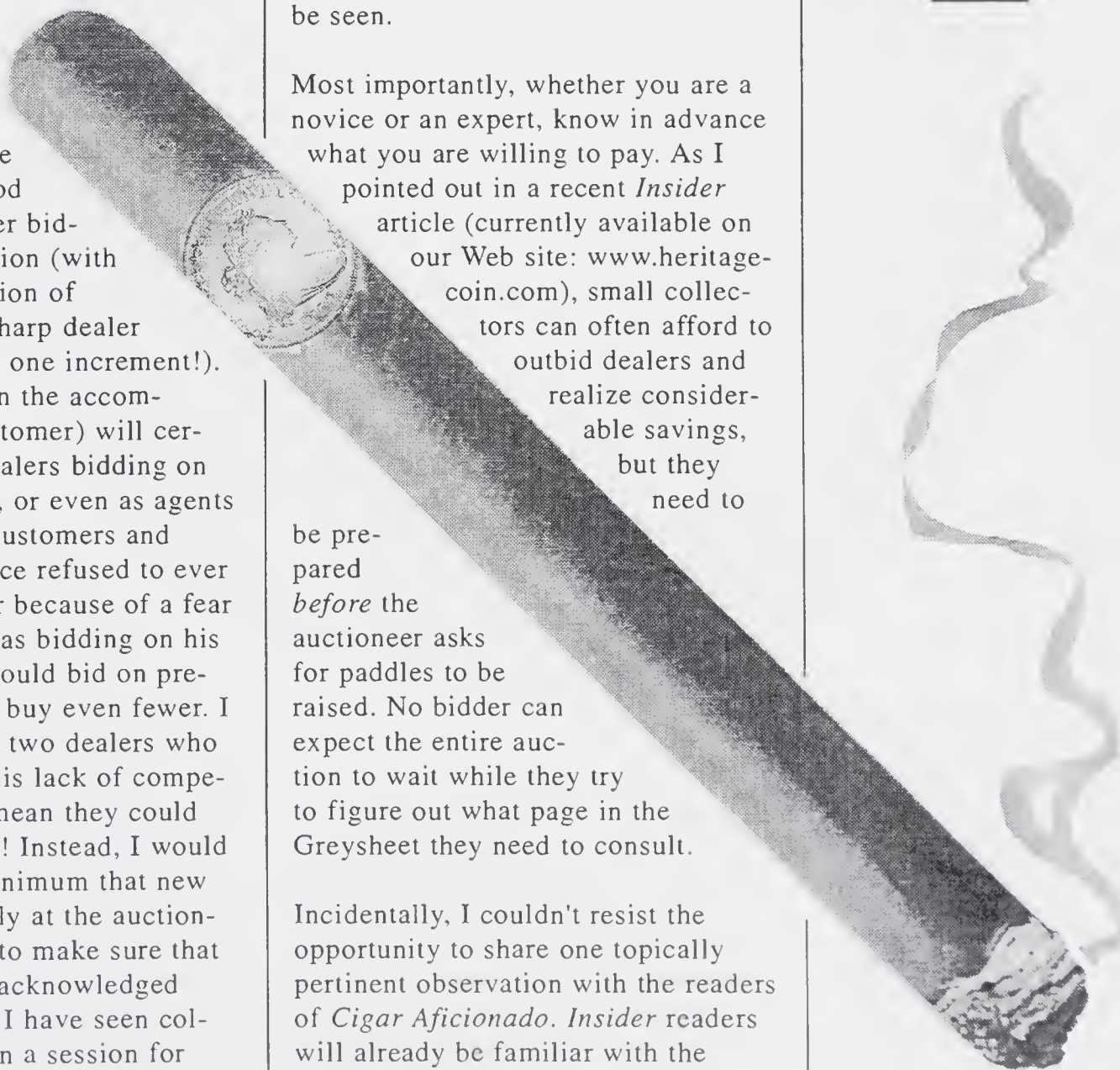
Incidentally, I couldn't resist the opportunity to share one topically pertinent observation with the readers of *Cigar Aficionado*. *Insider* readers will already be familiar with the numismatic evidence resulting when the uncertainties of war drive hard money (gold and silver) out of circulation and into basements or beneath

mattresses.

During the Civil War, even bronze cents were in short supply, so merchants filled the void with private tokens.

Some bore patriotic slogans, while others were circulating advertise-

ments; all were an economic necessity. Even in wartime, there is demand for a stiff drink and a good "Segar." **Insider**



SOME OBSERVATIONS ABOUT EARLY DOLLARS

By John J. Haugh

(Editor's Note: The following is an excerpt from the Introduction of a soon-to-be-published book on Early Dollars by Jules Reiver. It is expected to be available by fall, 1998 through Krause Publications. This is the first of several excerpts that will appear in the coming issues of *Insider* and we are thankful to John Haugh and Jules Reiver for allowing us to present this sneak preview to our readers.)

After two careers and raising four children, I found enough time to return to earlier interests in classic US coinage. Following brief and intense affairs with Morgan dollars and Indian cents, as collector and part time dealer, I gravitated toward the Flowing Hair and Draped Bust silver dollars of 1794-1803, often collectively referred to herein as Early Dollars (or EDs). They are now my sole focus.

To more fully appreciate the pivotal role of EDs in American history (unrealized by virtually everyone, even ED "specialists"), one must ponder these points:

(1) From 755 AD, the year the French government issued silver coins for general use, to the mid 1960s (when governments began to universally replace "hard" money, containing real value, with debased "fiat" coinage) silver took a revered place (alongside gold) as a true "store of value", promoting trade, commerce and a more prosperous populace.

(2) Prior to 1794, trade and commerce in our infant nation were based on barter, foreign coinage of

"real" value (e.g. Spanish and Dutch bullion coins) and/or "paper" currency of dubious value and spotty acceptance (often for good reasons), hindering the growth of a truly

(3) The appearance, in 1794, of "national" silver coinage EDs (and their counterparts of lesser value) gave an immensely powerful impetus

duced in America were the key "linchpin" to each of the above points, but often viewed as resting somewhere in a "sleepy backwater" of numismatics (though interest is building at an accelerated pace). As Kenneth Bressett stated in his brilliant foreword to Volume one of Q. David Bowers' important book set on U.S. Silver Dollars, "The dollar [silver coin] is [was] seen as a symbol of the strength and financial power of this nation, and an icon of all that it represents." Small wonder that the beautiful

Novedel (a Russian term roughly meaning "new replica") "1804" ED is widely considered the "King of American coinage", despite its somewhat dubious background!

(5) Regrettably (for numismatics), EDs have yet received the interest and attention they richly deserve. Happily (for those who do understand their true scarcity, diversity and enchantment), they are still obtainable for reasonable sums, compared to their scarcity and true historical position in American coinage (contemplate, for a moment that George Washington undoubtedly had some of the surviving examples in his hands, prior to his demise).

Early Dollars are intriguing. They were our nation's first silver dollars, circulating extensively. Unlike so many of the Morgans, tens of millions of which were simply stored in Mint bags, they do not exist in "pristine" condition. EDs are big (39.5 mm in diameter) and hefty (26.956

(both psychological and real) to the prestige and acceptance of the unstable new Federal government, both here and abroad. Enthusiasm for the new national coinage was such that initially, merchants would give more than face "credit" for the new American Silver coins. This is not yet fully understood or appreciated by either historians (even those with an "economic" viewpoint) or serious students of numismatic history.

(4) The first silver dollars pro-



(FLOWING HAIR AND DRAPED BUST, 1794-1803)

grams). Indeed, they are the largest and heaviest U.S. silver coins ever minted for general circulation (This writer sometimes refers to them as The "John Wayne" of American coinage). Minted on crude machinery and imperfect planchets, with numerous design changes (ranging from the trivial to the radical) and different die pairings, EDs offer a seemingly endless challenge.

Indeed, despite the passage of over 200 years of existence and several generations of serious analysis, two new distinct die varieties of the 1795 Flowing Hair were widely reported in 1997.

Most EDs have "defects" or "problems". Some are the result of the crude minting process used at the time (imperfect planchets, adjustment marks, weak strikes, die cracks, rotated sides, clash marks). Some are the result of use or abuse over the past 200 years (e.g. rim dings, scratches, graffiti, retooled, etc.) A good number are holed (many expertly plugged) as EDs were often used for jewelry, pocket pieces and (among the elite) as buttons on great-coats. Neither I nor any specialist I know has ever seen a "perfect" one (akin to a Morgan graded MS68). There are so many variables in planchets, striking, rotation, die flaws and wear that most ED specialists concede they have not seen two which were completely identical! Those who migrate (ED enthusiasts would say "mature") from types often found in "pristine" condition are initially shocked. If they stick with it, they learn to

accept and appreciate the series, "warts and all".

Proof EDs do not exist, save for restrikes referred to as "Novedel" dollars, created (clandestinely, in large part) long after production ceased. The "1804" dollar (exquisitely beautiful, though much "hyped" by

"most valuable" US coin. On the other hand, some ED collectors contend the term "Novedel" is merely a fancy term for "counterfeit". In this free country, all are allowed to express opinions, but where it matters the most ("cash over the table") the "1804" continues to confound its critics, with the beautiful Eliasberg specimen selling for over \$1.8 million at a Bowers & Merena auction in 1997. There are numerous

anecdotal reports of a

"Novedel" 1805, out there somewhere, once owned by famed collector A.J. Ostheimer, and later by Eric P. Newman (who demonstrated it was a true "counterfeit").

Coin collecting, as we know it today, essentially did not exist in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

Few EDs were diverted from circulation. Most experienced extended use (and/or abuse). Well over 75% of the surviving pieces show extensive wear or have some "problems", ranging from the trivial to the extreme. **Insider**



dealers and auction firms for five generations) was created decades after the series ended. It is also considered a "Novedel" dollar, and referred to by ED specialists as a fantasy piece, as it was not part of the regular series [although some wealthy collectors feel they "need one" to "complete" their "set"]. The "1804" remains controversial, though specimens continue to set record breaking prices at auctions, as a result of which it is considered to be the

The two illustrations are coins from the Riverly Collection of Silver Dollars to be sold at the upcoming Portland ANA auction in August.

COLLECTOR'S CORNER



by Jim Stoutjesdyk

It has often been said that beauty is in the eye of the beholder. This adage is definitely true when it comes to rare coins. In many ways, the aesthetic response elicited when viewing an exceptionally attractive rare coin can be similar to the reaction obtained when viewing an important work of fine art. A sense of appreciation is felt, although it is difficult to convey this feeling into words. The history and rarity of an object may influence your feelings about whether you like or dislike it, but ultimately it is your reaction to the total visual perception of that object that creates feelings of appreciation for its sheer beauty.

In the rare coin business, we call this "eye appeal". Eye appeal plays an extremely important role in determining the value of a rare coin. Past generations of numismatists often graded a coin based solely on its technical merits: how many marks and how much wear does a particular coin have compared to what the ideal perfect specimen looks like. A coin that was dull and poorly struck but with no wear and three small bag marks could receive the same grade as a coin that was bright and well struck with no wear and three small bag marks. This system of technical grading seemed to lack the necessary component to make the grade more indicative of the coin's true value: eye appeal.

Our current system of market grading incorporates eye appeal as one of the major determining factors of a coin's grade. Now the grade of a coin is determined not just by the number of marks it has but also by their placement; not just by the amount of wear a coin has but also by how noticeable it is. Luster, strike, and toning *do* make a difference and *do* influence the grade. Eye appeal, it seems, is a conglomeration of many different things, the essence of which I will explore in this issue's column.

In the traditional philosophy of technical grading, the more marks and wear a coin has, the lower its grade. However, a few examples quickly show why this isn't always necessarily true. Suppose the grading standard for a Morgan dollar in Mint State 65 allows for 3-5 small marks on the obverse. One particular Morgan clearly has 8-10 small marks, but they are obscured from view by exquisite rainbow toning. In a technical sense, the coin may only grade Mint State 64. However, to put this coin in a Mint State 64 holder would be a grave injustice as it is worth 3 or 4 times that of an average Mint State 64. The market accepts this coin as Mint State 65 because the tremendous eye appeal of the toning makes up for what the marks detract.

If a coin has wear it can't be uncirculated, right? From a technical standpoint this is certainly true. However, a coin can have "cabinet friction" (which is technically wear) and still be accepted by today's market at a low-end mint state value. Imagine if you will a real nice uncirculated 1794 Flowing Hair dollar. (I have certainly day-dreamed about owning such a coin!). During the 200+ years since this coin was struck, it may have resided in a bureau drawer in the early 1800s, been stored in a velvet lined mahogany coin cabinet for 50 or 75 years, and then spent the majority of the 20th century in a 2X2 manila envelop. The coin clearly is uncirculated and has frosty mint luster, however the reverse luster is a little disrupted from being slid around on the velvet pad in

the coin cabinet. Does the coin technically have wear? Yes. Is it worth AU money? No way! This coin will easily trade for a middle-grade uncirculated price. The overall originality and eye appeal of the coin allows the visible friction to only downgrade it to a lower grade of uncirculated.

Luster is another important component of eye appeal. This is essentially the brilliance or "flash" that radiates from the surface of a mint state coin. As a general rule, a coin that is brilliant and flashy is preferred over one that is dull and lifeless. Some collectors are willing to sacrifice a little luster on a coin if it is impaired by toning that is particularly attractive. One thing I can't stress enough is that the type of luster exhibited can vary considerably depending on the date and mint of a particular coin. Most collectors of mint state Morgan dollars can tell the difference between an 1879 San Francisco and New Orleans issue placed side-by-side without ever turning the coins over to see the mint mark. The S-mint coin typically exhibits blasty cartwheel luster, while the O-mint piece will have luster that is creamy and satiny. Becoming familiar with the natural look of a particular coin's luster will help you avoid buying coins that have had their luster artificially enhanced through cleaning. In the same respect, recognize that coins having exceptional eye appeal because they are especially lustrous often command a premium price or get a little extra consideration when being graded.

Remember that the key to understanding eye appeal is understanding the type of marks, wear, strike, luster, and toning that is characteristic for a particular coin. Experience is the only way to learn this, but if you would like to discuss any of these topics in more detail please do not hesitate to contact me. In my next column I will examine strike, a factor that influences the decision of many collectors when purchasing coins, and toning, perhaps one of the most controversial and debated components of eye appeal. **Insider**

BOOK REVIEW

United States Patterns and Related Issues

by Andrew W. Pollock

The overall presence of this book is best summed up by Q. David Bowers in his forward:

"... Andy probably spent more time on this one book than most researchers would on a half a dozen volumes!" In reviewing, it quickly became obvious that his monumental effort was necessary to achieve the result, and well worth it.

The complexity of the field loosely defined as "patterns" is astounding to all but long-term aficionados. As a generalist, this writer fell into the former and larger category; I had no concept of the scope, categories and number of variations involved. There has even been a long divergence of opinion as to what actually defines a pattern. Pollock's book is based on the definition, "an experimental piece which either illustrates a proposed coinage design, or which embodies a proposed innovation of composition, size, or shape."

Patterns tell the story of what is to come and what might have been. Some have been popularized, such as the 1856 Flying Eagle cents and \$4 Gold "Stellas." These pieces have been accorded a pseudo regular issue status, and as a result, have achieved values far in excess of their relative rarity as patterns. Some patterns have extremely beautiful designs that bring regret that they were not selected for regular issue (the "Amazonian" and "Schoolgirl" designs come immediately to mind). Others are ugly, and still others are either bland or minor variations from the regular issue.

The bottom line is that there exists an immense amount of information concerning patterns, and compiling it in a useful manner has been an ongoing challenge for generations. R. Coulton Davis, a Philadelphia pharmacist and coin collector with ties to the Mint, first published a series of articles on the topic in the *Coin Collector's Journal*, ca. 1885. This was followed by Adams' and Woodin's *United States Pattern, Trial and Experimental Pieces*, which was published by the American Numismatic Society in 1913. Prior to Pollock's book, the contemporary reference for the last forty-odd years has been *United States Pattern, Trial and Experimental Pieces* by Dr. J. Hewitt Judd. Reprinted in seven updated editions, the Judd book began as a compilation of the Adams and Woodin work with additional research done by Walter Breen at the National Archives. Dr. Judd served primarily as a clearing house for others'

research, and the subsequent editions improved with the input of many scholars under the editorial direction of Abe Kosoff. The "Judd Book" was an important reference – clearly the best available at the time – but its organization was cumbersome and it contained many anomalies.

If you liken the last Judd edition to a college

book report, the Pollock book compares as a master's thesis. The three things it does that makes it a valuable work for scholar, collector and dealer alike are:

1. Breaks all the material down into usable categories. Where everything from official patterns to spurious restrikes were lumped together previously, Pollock has allowed separate sections for Patterns, Mules & Off-metal Strikings; Die Trials

& Hub Trials; Experimental Pieces made outside the Mint using government dies; Semi-official and Private Patterns; Privately-issued Restrikes; Uncertain Issues; and Formerly Misattributed Pieces.

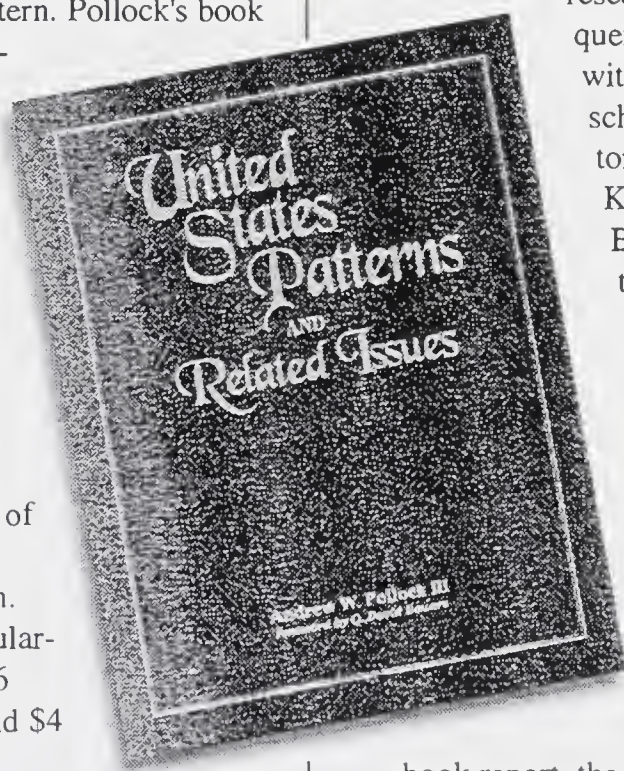
2. Provides contemporary rarity factors that reflect more modern consensus and record keeping. Also includes census and pedigree information on R-7 and R-8 items.

3. Provides contemporary auction prices realized (1982 - 1991), a great boon to those trying to comparatively yet competitively price issues that trade infrequently.

The last item makes the book worth its price to anyone who buys or sells a pattern. Previously, pricing was a literal crap shoot, and while that environment allowed the occasional bargain, it more frequently led to a hefty price tag for the unwary. If you're familiar with WAGs and SWAGs, the Pollock book allows its owner to buy or sell patterns with a Sophisticated WAG on price.

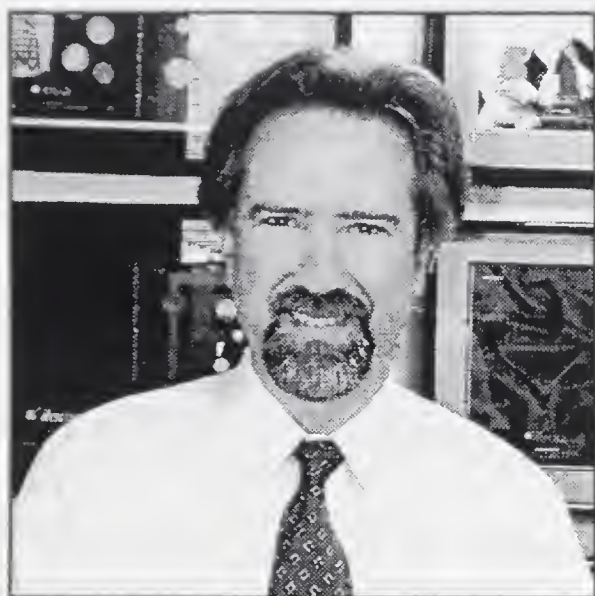
My only complaints with the book are minor, and somewhat contradictory at that. It's a bit bulky to haul around the bourse floor. Conversely, I would have liked even more pictures of issues. That complaint again underlines the immensity of the undertaking. While over 60% of the listed items are not illustrated, some 750 pieces are. Pollock and photographer Cathy Dumont traveled extensively to acquire those pictures, photographing the Harry W. Bass Jr. Research Foundation Collection, the Lemus Collection, the "Renowned Florida Collection," the Bourne and Loring Collections, as well as the Smithsonian Institution and American Numismatic Society cabinets. Considering the effort necessary to produce the book as it is, a much better illustrated book would still be unpublished, and that would not be a better thing.

Andrew Pollock's *United States Patterns and Related Issues* is a **must buy** for anyone considering involvement with this diverse and interesting area of American numismatics. **Insider**



www.heritagecoin.com

Heritage on the Net



by Dennis L. Nowicki

I have always had a fondness for coins and enjoyed using computers. When I first started "surfing" the Web around three years ago looking for information, photos, and articles on coins, I was frankly disappointed. There just wasn't much out there. Photos were sparse and of poor quality, and articles just weren't that comprehensive. I figured that I probably wasn't the only one out there looking for this material, so I decided to take the plunge myself. I did a little research, got some photos taken, bought a flatbed scanner and Adobe Photoshop, and started my own Web site on hobbies.

My enthusiasm about coins and background with computers was a perfect match for Heritage. What a thrill it is to be associated with the largest rare coin dealer in the world and be in charge of their Web site! For those of you who haven't visited our site in a while, you'll notice that the entire design and lay-



out has completely changed since I came to Heritage in January of this year. And for those of you who have never visited our site, you're in for a real treat. Allow me to give you a little tour of what's been done at www.heritagecoin.com...so far.

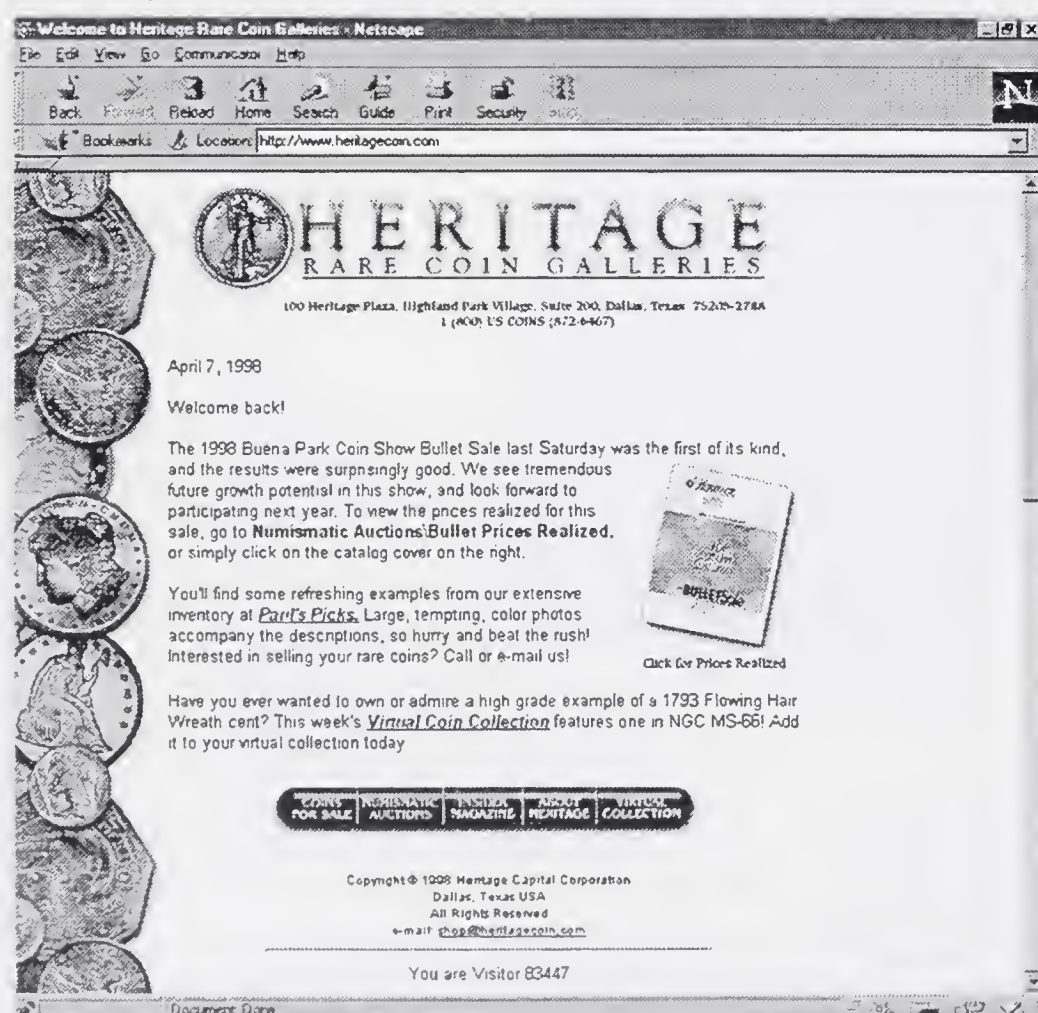
Our home page, with its vibrant border of beautiful coins, changes every few days, and leads you into the six main areas of the site: *Coins for Sale*, *Numismatic Auctions*, *Buying Prices*, *Insider Magazine*, *About Heritage*, and, my favorite, the *Virtual Coin Collection*. Once you click on one of these choices, a framed page opens

tional areas, such as our *Archives* of previous articles and prices realized and *Ask an Expert*, for your numismatic questions.

Throughout the site, you'll find interesting and historic articles on the coin market, significant auctions from the past, and candid interviews with the "Movers and Shakers" of numismatics. Our auctions are posted on our site days before the catalogs arrive at our customer's mailboxes, and prices realized for a sale can be viewed within 48 hours of the final crack of the gavel. If you're interested in buying, our inventory is

updated weekly on the Web. Within *Paul's Picks*, as well as the *Virtual Coin Collection*, stunning color enlargements of type coins and rarities can be admired and even downloaded to view at your convenience.

More is in store for our Web site, so I recommend frequent visits. Your feedback is also welcomed and desired. Let me know what you'd like to see on the Heritage Web site and I'll do my best to incorporate your ideas. Just e-mail me at [Dennis@heritage-](mailto:Dennis@heritagecoin.com)



with a series of buttons along the left border which take you to some addi-

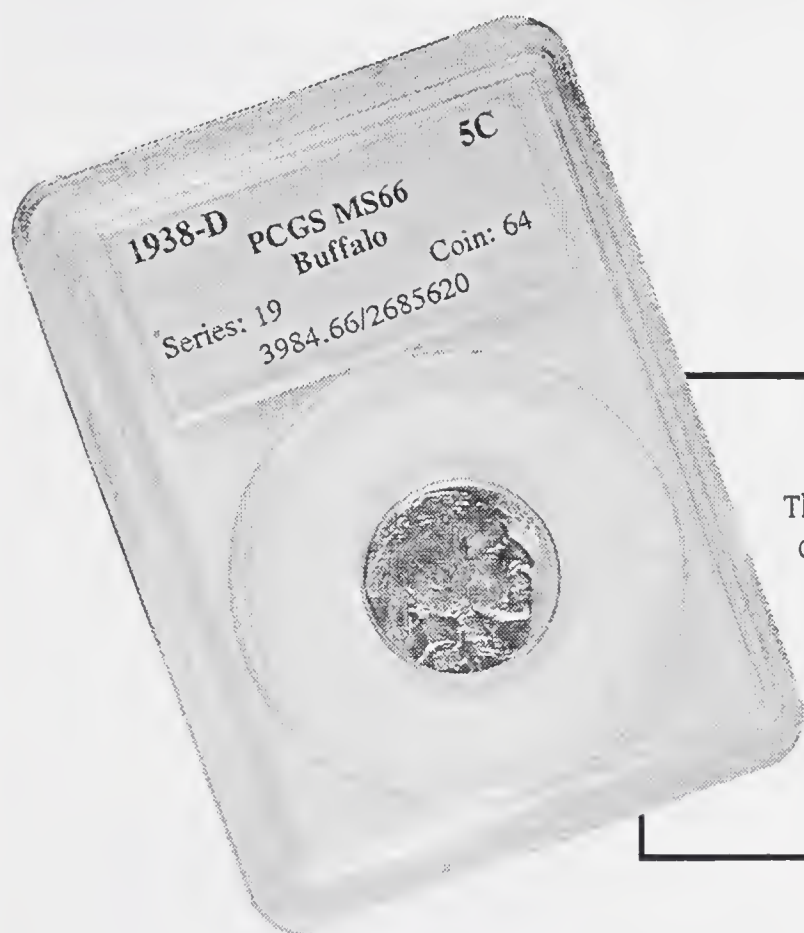
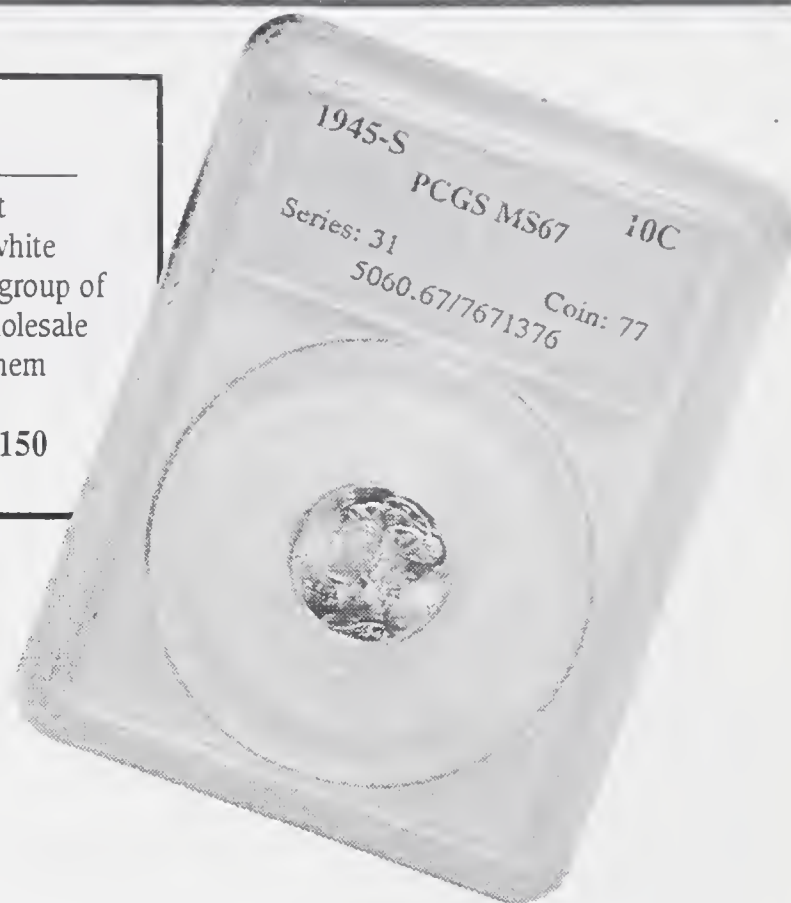
coin.com. **Insider**

Wholesale Clearance Specials - May/June '98

1945-S Mercury Dime PCGS MS-67

Here's a great chance to acquire a superb gem uncirculated example of the last Mercury dime struck at the San Francisco mint. Each coin has frosty, bright white surfaces and virtually no noticeable marks. We are fortunate to have a small group of these coins and are able to offer them at a very special price. In 1989, the wholesale Bluesheet bid on these pieces was \$585. However, while they last, we offer them at the current wholesale Bluesheet bid of only

\$150



1938-D Buffalo Nickel PCGS MS-66

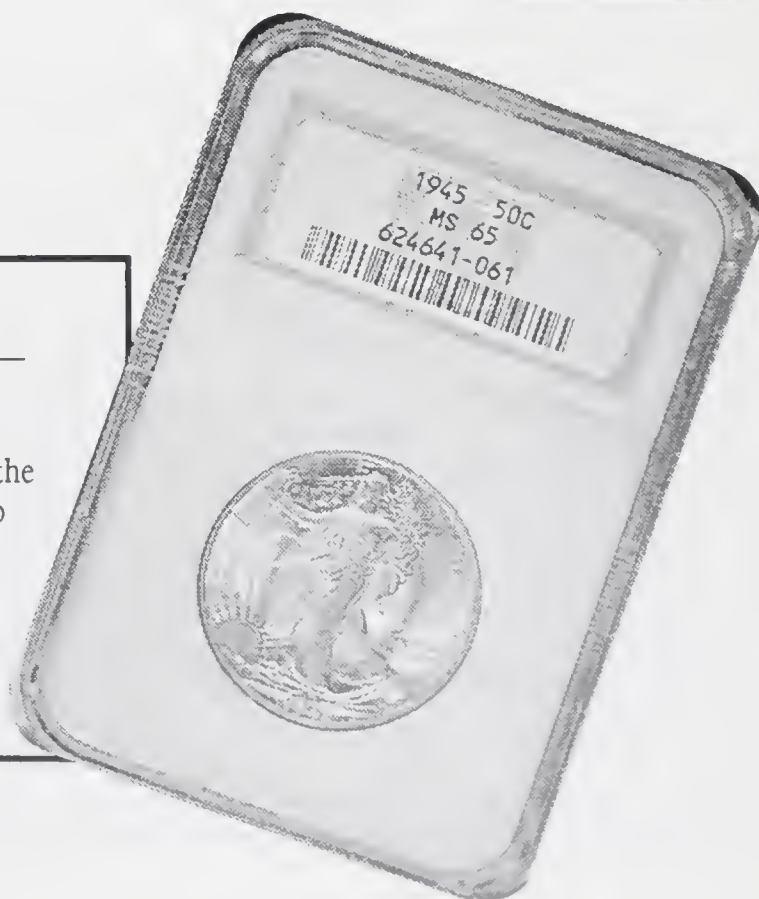
The Buffalo nickel has always been a favorite of collectors and has often been called the "most American" of all U.S. coinage due to its depiction of a Native American on the obverse and bison on the reverse. These gem uncirculated coins make the perfect addition to a type set or even a great gift for just about anyone who enjoys coins. Each coin is from an original roll we purchased and has brilliant, virtually flawless surfaces with a hint of even, light gold toning. We offer these bargain priced at only

\$39

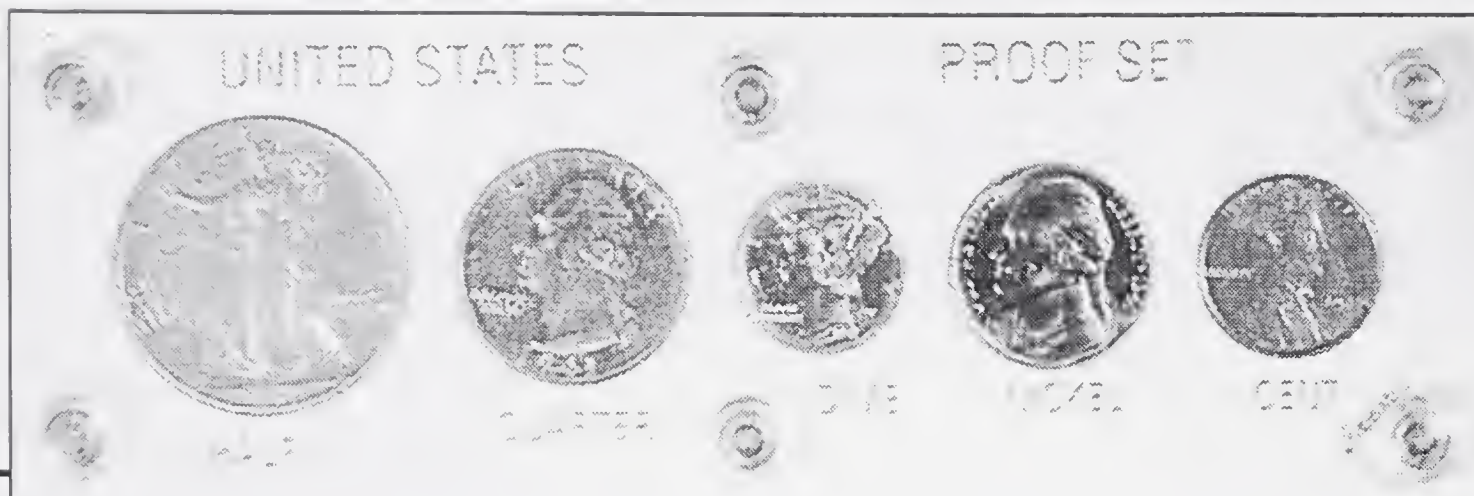
MS-65 Walking Liberty Half Dollars

The Walking Liberty half dollar has always been a favorite among collectors. Assembling a complete uncirculated set can be very challenging (and very expensive!). Many collectors instead opt for putting together a Short Set - all of the coins from 1941-1947. These gem Walkers offered here make the perfect start to your Short Set. In 1989, the wholesale Bluesheet bid on these coins was \$475 (and we sold hundreds for over \$500 each!). We are able to offer you an NGC MS-65 Walking Liberty half dollar (dates of our choice) for only

\$69



Wholesale Clearance Specials - May/June '98



1941 United States Proof Sets

Most collectors recognize that proof sets issued before 1950 are quite scarce and always in demand. However, recently the 1941 Proof Set has been overlooked and the price has dropped below \$500 for the first time in two decades. These sets contain proof examples of the Walking Liberty half dollar and Mercury dime - two of the most beautiful of all U.S. coin designs. Each set comes housed in a custom lucite holder and supplies are very limited at this special price of

\$499



U.S. Three-Cent Nickel Pieces

This unusual denomination coin was struck from 1865-1889, and was originally issued to facilitate the purchase of postage stamps which then cost three cents.

Collectors have always been fascinated by odd-denomination coins such as this, and in recent years the demand has moved prices steadily higher. Still at under \$10 each, these coins are a modestly priced bargain and we offer

5 different dates for \$49

10 mixed dates for \$95

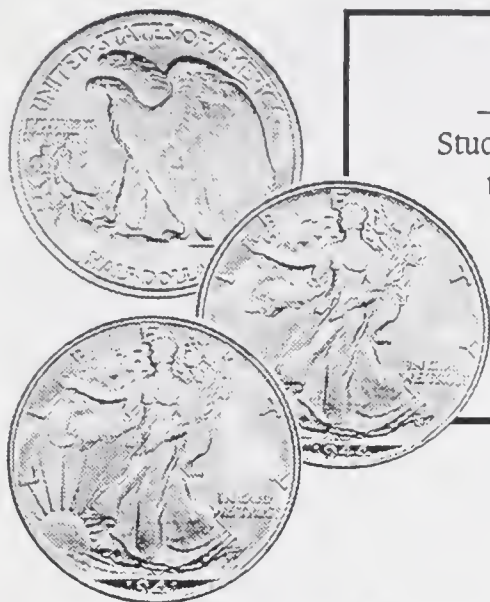
1998-S Proof Silver Eagle

Here's a great deal! The U.S. Mint has produced Silver Eagles annually since 1986. Each coin contains one troy ounce of pure silver and features a design similar to that of the popular Walking Liberty half dollar. The proof versions are especially nice, with the design elements having a strong cameo contrast with the fields. Some of the previous year's coins have already gone up in value considerably over issue price. The United States Mint is currently offering these coins at \$24, but since we purchased a large quantity we are able to offer them at

\$23



Wholesale Clearance Specials - May/June '98



A Trio of Uncirculated Walking Liberty Halves

Struck from 1916-1947, the Walking Liberty half dollar is a favorite with collectors and considered one of the most attractive of all U.S. coin designs. Several collections we have purchased recently each contained a small group of original uncirculated Walking Liberty half dollar rolls. All of these coins date from the 1940s and have frosty mint luster just like the day they were struck. We offer three different dates of Walking Liberty half dollars, all in brilliant uncirculated condition, for only

\$59

Hoard of Barber Halves Uncovered

Imagine opening an old coffee can and finding literally hundreds of Barber halves all pulled from circulation. Well, that's exactly what happened when we recently purchased an old-time collection from an elderly man who had been saving coins from his pocket change since the 1950s. Yes, we did sort them and take out the key-date and high-grade coins. However, with so many coins there's bound to be some slightly better pieces left. We guarantee that each coin will grade at least good and offer

10 Different Dates for \$49

A Roll of 20 Mixed Dates for \$89



Bag of 2,000 Walking Liberty Half Dollars

In the last issue of *Insider*, we reported that we had purchased over 2,000 Walking Liberty halves and offered them at a special price by the roll. We sold dozens of rolls but have also purchased thousands of more coins. So now we're going to offer our readers a special price on a bag of 2,000 coins (\$1,000 face value). Currently, a \$1,000 face value bag of circulated Kennedy halves sells for over \$4,200. If you've ever wanted to invest in silver and buy something that also has numismatic value, then a bag of Walking Liberty halves is for you. Priced at just slightly more than what "junk" silver coins are worth, we have two bags of 2,000 Walking Liberty halves (\$1,000 face value) for only

\$4,500 each

(please add \$25 for shipping)

Wholesale Clearance Specials - May/June '98

A Pair of Brilliant Uncirculated 1887-O and 1888-O Morgan Dollars

Many of the New Orleans mint Morgan dollars from the 1880s are fairly easy to obtain in uncirculated condition. While the 83-O, 84-O and 85-O are easy to find in uncirculated condition, the 87-O and 88-O prove to be quite a bit more challenging. We have recently purchased several original rolls of each date. We are able to offer you an 1887-O and an 1888-O Morgan dollar, both in brilliant uncirculated condition, as a pair for only

\$45



A Pair of Brilliant Uncirculated 1902 and 1903 Morgan Dollars

These elusive Philadelphia mint Morgans are not easily found in uncirculated condition. While many collections we purchase include mint state examples of the New Orleans issues from these dates, the P-mint coins are usually either circulated or missing. Due to a fortunate purchase, we were able to acquire several original rolls of both dates and decided to offer them together. We are able to offer you a 1902 and 1903 Morgan dollar, both in brilliant uncirculated condition, as a pair for only

\$49



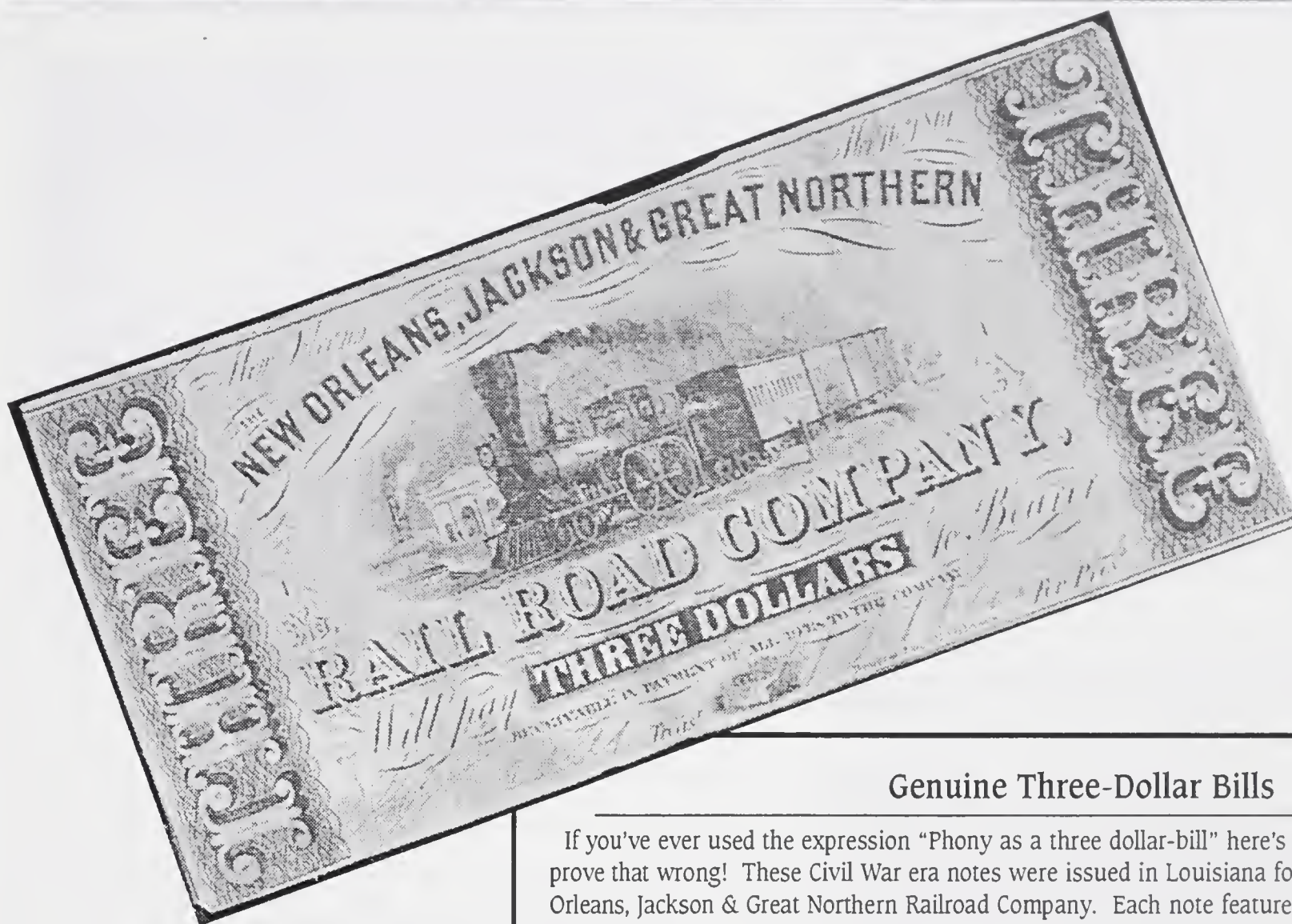
A Pair of Brilliant Uncirculated 1926 and 1927 Peace Dollars

Most collectors recognize the uncirculated 1921 Peace dollar as one of the key dates to the series. However, Philadelphia Peace dollars from 1922 to 1925 in uncirculated condition are considered common. Somewhat hidden between these common dates and the key-date 1928, the 1926 and 1927 Peace dollars in uncirculated condition are usually overlooked and under-appreciated by most collectors. However, anyone assembling a mint state collection of Peace dollars can attest to how difficult it can be to locate both of them. We offer a 1926 and 1927 Peace dollar, both brilliant uncirculated, as a pair for only

\$59



Wholesale Clearance Specials - May/June '98



Genuine Three-Dollar Bills

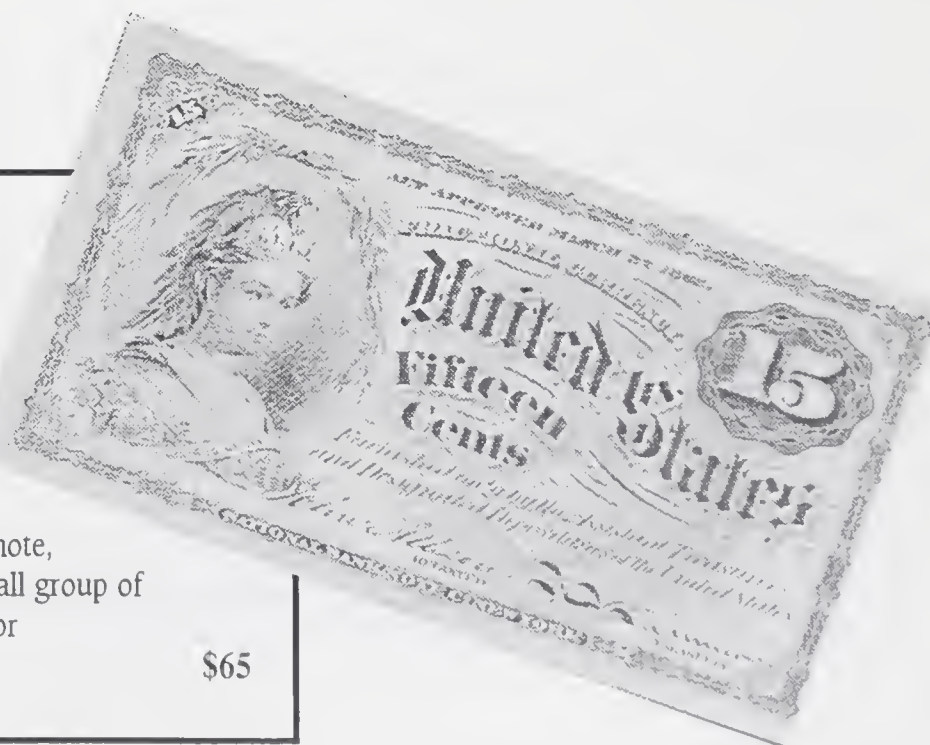
If you've ever used the expression "Phony as a three dollar-bill" here's something to prove that wrong! These Civil War era notes were issued in Louisiana for The New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad Company. Each note features a vignette of a steam locomotive and is hand signed. These make a great conversation piece and are the perfect gift for the numismatist who has everything. Each note is in average circulated condition and we have a small group available for only

\$29

Unique Fifteen-Cent Fractional Note

During the Civil War, fractional currency was first issued to alleviate the shortage of small change. As soon as war broke out, people began hoarding small change for fear that currency would become devalued and as a way to save something tangible of value. Fractional currency was issued in five series, with the last notes being produced in the 1870s. Few people realize that the United States ever issued a fifteen-cent note, and fewer still realize that they are still legal tender! We have a small group of these very unusual notes in average circulated condition available for

\$65



Wholesale Clearance Specials - May/June '98

1984 Olympic 3-Piece Proof Set

This set contains a 1984 \$10 gold piece struck in West Point, and silver dollars dated 1983 and 1984 struck in San Francisco. An attractive souvenir of the Olympic games that contains nearly half an ounce of pure gold.

\$199



1988 Olympic 2-Piece Proof Set

This set contains a \$5 gold piece struck in West Point and a silver dollar struck in San Francisco. The \$5 piece contains nearly a quarter ounce of pure gold and features the portrait of Nike, the goddess of victory.

\$109

1986 Statue of Liberty 3-Piece Proof Set

This set contains a \$5 gold piece struck in West Point, a silver dollar struck in San Francisco, and a half dollar struck in San Francisco. Part of the money from the sale of these coins went to refurbish the Statue of Liberty which appears on the \$5 piece.

\$119



Ordering Instructions and Guarantee

ORDERING INSTRUCTIONS

1. VISA and MasterCard accepted from established customers or with industry references only! Please include your signature, references, and all information on raised portion of card with order.
 2. All coins are guaranteed to be genuine.
 3. Full 10-day return privilege for any reason.
 4. Texas residents add applicable sales tax to orders under \$1,000.
 5. All orders shipped registered or overnight mail.
 6. Three-day approval service available to established customers with qualified references.
 7. Prices subject to change according to market conditions.
- Open 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. C.S.T. Monday-Friday.

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Customer # _____
Enclosed is my check or money order for \$ _____
payable to Heritage Capital Corporation.
Or charge my purchase to:
MasterCard _____ VISA _____ Exp. Date _____
Account Number _____
Signature _____

Date & MM	Grade	Den.	Price
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
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Subtotal _____

On orders under \$1,000,
Texas Residents Add Applicable Sales Tax _____

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Total: _____

If Total Purchase Is	*Charge
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\$401 - \$1,000	\$8.00
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CERTIFICATION DOES NOT GUARANTEE PROTECTION AGAINST THE
NORMAL RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH POTENTIALLY VOLATILE MARKETS.

THE DEGREE OF LIQUIDITY FOR CERTIFIED COINS WILL VARY ACCORD-
ING TO GENERAL MARKET CONDITIONS AND THE PARTICULAR COIN
INVOLVED. FOR SOME COINS THERE MAY BE NO ACTIVE MARKET AT ALL
AT CERTAIN POINTS IN TIME.

PCGS GUARANTEE

PCGS guarantees that all coins submitted to it shall be graded by a minimum of three PCGS grading experts in accordance with PCGS grading standards and under the procedures of PCGS.

In the event the purchaser of a PCGS graded coin believes that the coin has been over graded with respect to such standards and procedures, he may submit such a coin to PCGS for regrading under a procedure which insures that graders are unaware of the grade originally assigned. The fee for such regrading shall be \$20. If the grade determined under such regrading procedure is lower than that originally assigned to the coin, PCGS shall pay the difference between the highest then-current bid by any PCGS dealer for the coin in question at the newly established grade and the highest such bid for the coin at the grade originally assigned. PCGS will also refund the \$20 regrading fee and postage and insurance costs incurred by the coin owner in sending the coin to PCGS.

This guarantee shall not apply to any coin as to which an obvious clerical error has been made with respect to the description or grade of the coin.

NGC GUARANTEE

NGC guarantees that all coins submitted to it through any tier shall be examined by a minimum of three (3) NGC grading experts in accordance with NGC grading standards and procedures. In the event the purchaser of an NGC coin believes that the coin has been overgraded with respect to such standards and procedures, the purchaser may submit any such coin to NGC for a review of the assigned grade. If the grade determined under such review is lower than that originally assigned to the coin, NGC shall, at their option, either replace the coin or pay the difference between the current fair market value of the coin at the newly established grade and the current fair market value of the grade originally assigned to such coin.

WARNING

- Oxidation can continue to occur after sealing. Copper coins are particularly susceptible to this and a coin's grade may diminish as a result. Therefore, the NGC guarantee shall not be applicable to copper coins.
- Guarantee applies only to those coins which we encapsulate.
- Clerical error with respect to the description or grade of a coin which would be readily noticed on inspection shall not be subject to the NGC guarantee herein stated.

ANACS GUARANTEE

ANACS guarantees that each coin submitted to it for grading shall be graded by ANACS grading experts in accordance with ANACS grading standards, policies and procedures.

In the event the purchaser of an ANACS coin believes it has been overgraded under ANACS standards and procedures, the purchaser may submit the coin to ANACS for re-examination under a procedure which precludes the graders from being aware of the grade originally assigned. The re-examination fee is \$15.

If the re-examination grade is lower than that originally assigned by ANACS, ANACS agrees to pay to the owner of the coin the difference between the value at the grade originally assigned by ANACS. For purposes of this Guarantee, the fair market value of a coin shall be established by using the most accurate pricing guide(s) as determined by ANACS for the specific issue at that time. ANACS will also refund the re-examination fee.

This guarantee shall apply only to gold and silver coins and shall not apply to (1) any coin submitted for re-examination in a damaged or unsealed coin holder or (2) clerical error as to the description or grade of the coin which would be readily noticed on inspection.

Any dispute under this Guarantee will be resolved by binding arbitration in Columbus, Ohio, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the American Arbitration Association.

Want List

Name _____
 Address _____
 City, State, Zip _____
 Telephone _____ (day)(evening) _____
 FAX _____ EMail Address _____

ALL INFORMATION IS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

First, a couple of general questions:

1. Certification Preferences: _____ PCGS _____ NGC _____ ANACS _____ Not certified
2. Appearance Preferences: _____ Brilliant _____ Lightly toned _____ Heavily toned
3. Primary Focus: _____ Rarity _____ Condition _____ Price or Value _____ Completing set
4. Notification Preferences: _____ FAX _____ E-mail _____ Telephone _____ Regular mail

I would be interested in acquiring the following pieces for my collection or investment:

☐ Additions or replacing existing list ☐ New list

Date	Denomination	Grade	Certification	Price Range
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Insider



L I S T I N G S

COLONIALS

1662 Oak Tree Twopence AU53 PCGS
Population: 1 in 53, 1 higher.\$6,750

1652 Oak Tree Shilling Fine 15 PCGS. Noe-1. 65.0 grains. Originally toned with lilac-gray and charcoal patina, the design is delicately executed but shows an uneven wear pattern with the top of the date and portions of the peripheral legends weak or missing from lack of striking pressure. A planchet clip is noted on the obverse at 9 o'clock and a Z-shaped scratch is located just beneath.
Population: 3 in 15, 17 higher.\$1,950

1652 Pine Tree Shilling VF 20 PCGS. Small Planchet. Noe-16, 67.0 Grains. The variety is distinguished by double punching on the 11 in the XII of the denomination, the wide W, and wide I in IN on the reverse. Slightly off-center on each side, the fields have a darker gray patina while the devices show a contrasting silver-gray color. There is a minor flan crack that does not affect the design elements in any way.
Population: 9 in 20, 45 higher.\$2,025

undated (1670-75) St. Patrick's Farthing, Silver, AU 55 PCGS. Struck in Dublin circa 1670-75, this pattern is now considered extremely rare. One of only two graded, (only about ten are known), the fields impart a bright, semi-reflective sheen with a hint of patina. Only the slightest rubbing is seen on the highpoints.
Population: 1 in 55, 1 higher.\$10,500

London Elephant Token AU 55 PCGS. The most common of the Elephant tokens is the London type, which shares a common obverse die with the Carolina and New England Elephant tokens. Unlike its counterparts, the London variety does not bear a date but it is believed they were struck around 1692-1694. This piece is well struck, well centered, and will make a nice addition to your collection.
Population: 4 in 55, 18 higher.\$1,475

(1694) Undated Elephant Token Halfpenny MS 64 Red and Brown PCGS. Thick Planchet, GOD PRESERVE LONDON. Exceptionally smooth surfaces, the obverse shows a moderate amount of red, the reverse is slightly brighter. A few toning spots on the reverse do not detract from this coin's attractiveness.
Population: 3 in 64, 4 higher.\$5,050

1723 Hibernia Farthing MS 63 PCGS. Silver Pattern. Originally intended for use in Ireland, the Hibernia halfpenny and farthing was eventually exported to the American colonies. This pattern example is struck in silver with deeply reflective surfaces, and razor-sharp definition. Some natural patina has gathered in the protected areas overall. An exceedingly rare opportunity for the specialist of early Americana.
Population: 1 in 63, 1 higher.\$5,950

1760 Voce Populi Half-Penny XF45 PCGS, Brown
Population: 3 in 45, 22 higher.\$490

1760 Voce Populi Half-Penny MS 63 Brown PCGS. Exceptionally smooth chocolate-brown surfaces, a bold strike, and a well centered example. These coins are seldom seen this nice.
Population: 2 in 63, 3 higher.\$2,700

1787 NOVA EBORAC VF 20 PCGS. Seated Figure Facing Left on Reverse. Somewhat irregularly struck with a few tiny surface abrasions on each side. Medium, glossy brown color.
Population: 5 in 20, 28 higher.\$660

1787 NOVA EBORAC VF25 PCGS, Brown
Population: 4 in 25, 23 higher.\$650

1786 Vermont 'NTENSIUM' VF 20 PCGS. Sharply struck, there is a mentionable amount of porosity on either side, a normal occurrence for this variety. Chocolate-brown fields.
Population: 7 in 20, 19 higher.\$1,300

1781 North American Token XF45 PCGS, Brown
Population: 2 in 45, 4 higher.\$490

1787 Auctori Plebis Token XF 40 PCGS. This coin is sometimes included with the coins of Connecticut as it strongly resembles those issues. It was struck in England by an unknown maker. This example is unusually smooth and quite well centered, although the center of the obverse is typically weak. Deep brown color overall.
Population: 1 in 40, 3 higher.\$675

1789 Mott Token MS 62 PCGS. Thick Planchet, Plain Edge. Deep, glossy, chocolate-brown surfaces overall. Softly struck at the top of the shield at the center of the eagle, as usual for this variety.
Population: 2 in 62, 4 higher.\$2,000

1789 Mott Token VF 35 PCGS. Thin Planchet. There is a bit of planchet roughness at the borders, still an attractive, problem-free example.
Population: 1 in 35, 5 higher.\$650

1783 Washington Georgius Triumpho AU 55 PCGS. Struck to commemorate the successful end of the Revolutionary war. This piece is very glossy, well struck throughout, and displays rich, chocolate-brown surfaces. In addition, this is tied as one of the four finest pieces known. Conditionally rare and very attractive.
Population: 4 in 55, 4 higher.\$1,900

Undated (1795) North Wales Halfpenny VF 20 PCGS. Well worn and showing some striking weakness as well, the surfaces are medium brown overall. The surfaces are remarkably clean without mentionable impairments. Listed on page 62 of the 1998 "Guide Book."
Population: 6 in 20, 8 higher.\$515

1785 Nova Constellatio POINT RAYS AU50 PCGS, Brown
Population: 8 in 50, 20 higher.\$1,175

1785 Nova Constellatio POINT RAYS AU50 PCGS, Brown
Population: 8 in 50, 20 higher.\$1,250

On-Line current inventory & new purchases can be viewed at the
Heritage Internet website: www.heritagecoin.com

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June 5, 1998

HALF CENTS

1794 VF20 PCGS, Brown Population: 12 in 20, 102 higher.	\$1,475
1797 PLAIN EDGE VGS Uncertified, Brown	\$345
1828 MS64 NGC, Brown Population: 43 in 64, 48 higher.	\$420

LARGE CENTS

1797 197 REV. STEMS VF35 PCGS, Brown Population: 6 in 35, 56 higher.	\$730
1799 VF25 NGC, Brown Population: 2 in 25, 2 higher.	\$15,000
1807 AU 50 PCGS. Large Fraction. S-276, R.1. Glossy, smooth surfaces are covered with medium chocolate-brown color. The reverse is rotated about 90 degrees to the left. An attractive type coin. Population: 4 in 50, 10 higher.	\$920
1807 COMET AU50 NGC, Brown Population: 1 in 50, 3 higher.	\$3,950
1839 BOOBY MS 63 Brown NGC. Attractive light brown in color, with the look of a higher higher coin.	\$1,475
1848 MS65 NGC, Brown Population: 6 in 65, 8 higher.	\$595
1853 MS64 PCGS, Red Population: 61 in 64, 127 higher.	\$1,000
1853 MS64 NGC, Red Population: 50 in 64, 92 higher.	\$895

FLYING EAGLE CENTS

1856 VF 30 PCGS. The key date to the series that is always in great demand by collectors. Sharply struck with pleasing detail and no problems. A very nice example. Population: 13 in 30, 197 higher.	\$5,350
1857 MS63 PCGS. Brown. Population: 472 in 63, 1,013 higher.	\$380
1857 MS64 PCGS Population: 439 in 64, 541 higher.	\$895
1857 MS65 NGC. Brown. Population: 132 in 65, 137 higher.	\$2,400
1858 MS 64 PCGS. Large Letters. Population: 343 in 64, 468 higher.	\$770

PROOF FLYING EAGLE CENTS

1858 Large Letters PR 63 PCGS. Well mirrored, nicely toned, and conforming to all the diagnostics for proofs of this brief three-year type. The proof Flying Eagle issues from 1857 and 1858 can be considered vastly underrated in comparison to their better known first year counterpart. The 1858 Large Letters is by a small margin the scarcest variety, with Breen reporting that fewer than 20 have been traced, although we suspect the accurate number may be 30 or more pieces. Only a few minor carbon spots on the obverse and a number of hairlines on each side keep this example from a higher category. Population: 3 in 63, 23 higher.	\$6,250
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INDIAN CENTS

1859 MS64 NGC Population: 248 in 64, 330 higher.	\$675
1860 MS65 NGC Population: 86 in 65, 104 higher.	\$570
1863 MS65 PCGS Population: 67 in 65, 73 higher.	\$570
1865/1865 MS 65 Red NGC. Plain 5. A significant early Indian cent with full mint luster still intact over both sides. A few minor carbon speckles are seen mostly on the reverse. Sharply struck. Population: 20 in 65, 23 higher.	\$1,200
1875 MS64 PCGS, Red Population: 32 in 64, 59 higher.	\$1,200
1877 VF35 PCGS, Brown Population: 25 in 35, 304 higher.	\$895
1877 XF40 PCGS, Brown Population: 74 in 40, 279 higher.	\$1,300
1877 AU50 PCGS, Brown Population: 49 in 50, 144 higher.	\$1,800
1877 MS 64 Brown NGC. Variegated gold and brown color with virtually no detractors, other than a couple of tiny carbon spots. Slightly soft in the center of the reverse and the feathers on the obverse, a characteristic of all genuine 1877 cents. Population: 14 in 64, 17 higher.	\$3,675
1878 MS64 NGC, Brown Population: 17 in 64, 22 higher.	\$345
1879 MS65 NGC, Red. Brown. Population: 20 in 65, 21 higher.	\$625
1879 MS65 PCGS, Red Population: 31 in 65, 41 higher.	\$810
1890 MS65 PCGS, Red Population: 28 in 65, 32 higher.	\$1,300
1892 MS65 NGC, Red Population: 31 in 65, 33 higher.	\$1,175
1893 MS65 NGC, Red Population: 56 in 65, 70 higher.	\$540
1896 MS65 PCGS, Red Population: 29 in 65, 38 higher.	\$920
1905 MS66 PCGS, Red Population: 23 in 66, 23 higher.	\$740

PROOF INDIAN CENTS

1862 PR65 PCGS Mintage: 550. Population: 77 in 65, 100 higher.	\$1,900
1864 COP NICK PR65 PCGS Mintage: 370. Population: 27 in 65, 39 higher.	\$2,550
1864 COP NICK PR66 NGC. Brown. Mintage: 370. Population: 5 in 66, 5 higher.	\$3,250
1871 PR65 NGC, Brown Mintage: 960. Population: 3 in 65, 4 higher.	\$480

1874 PR 65 Red PCGS. The golden-red surfaces are razor sharp and show ample reflectivity throughout. One small, grade-limiting contact mark is seen on the N of ONE. A scarcer proof issue from an estimated mintage of 700 pieces. Population: 11 in 65, 17 higher.	\$2,825
1876 PR64 PCGS, Red Population: 20 in 64, 44 higher.	\$1,075
1876 PR65 PCGS, Red Population: 19 in 65, 24 higher.	\$2,275
1892 PR65 NGC, Red and Brown Population: 35 in 65, 41 higher.	\$325
1908 PR64 PCGS, Red Population: 27 in 64, 62 higher.	\$310

LINCOLN CENTS

1909 VDB MS67 PCGS, Red Population: 95 in 67, 96 higher.	\$575
1909-S VDB AU58 ANACS, Brown	\$615
1909-S VDB MS62 NGC, Brown Population: 21 in 62, 118 higher.	\$730
1909-S VDB MS63 NGC, Brown Population: 36 in 63, 97 higher.	\$750
1909-S VDB MS65 NGC, Red and Brown Population: 187 in 65, 208 higher.	\$1,250
1909-S VDB MS65 NGC, Red Population: 99 in 65, 116 higher.	\$1,675
1909-S/Horizontal S MS 63 Red ANACS. A bright red example of this popular misplaced mintmark. Slight traces of a fingerprint can be seen on the obverse, some scattered carbon flecks are on the reverse.	\$350
1911-D MS65 PCGS, Red Population: 70 in 65, 77 higher.	\$650
1912-S MS65 NGC, Brown Population: 4 in 65, 4 higher.	\$500
1913-S MS64 PCGS, Red Population: 64 in 64, 100 higher.	\$345
1914-D AU50 NGC, Brown Population: 10 in 50, 79 higher.	\$650
1914-D MS 62 Brown NGC. Chocolate-brown on both sides with a hint of golden color remaining in the protected areas of the reverse. Well struck with a couple of minor marks. Population: 11 in 62, 50 higher.	\$1,400
1914-D MS 64 Red PCGS. Sharply defined with somewhat muted red color, and showing only the faintest traces of flyspecking. Long considered a key date in this popular series, the '14-D is scarce in all grades and specialists have long recognized its rarity with the original red color intact. Of the utmost rarity and importance to the many collectors of this series. Population: 70 in 64, 101 higher.	\$3,625
1918-S MS64 PCGS, Red Population: 42 in 64, 54 higher.	\$730
1922 No D Strong reverse F15 PCGS, Brown Population: 111 in 15, 752 higher.	\$400

1923-S MS64 PCGS, Red and Brown Population: 60 in 64, 68 higher.	\$675
1923-S MS64 PCGS, Red Population: 31 in 64, 46 higher.	\$810
1931-D MS65 PCGS, Red Population: 76 in 65, 83 higher.	\$445
1931-D MS65 NGC, Red Population: 32 in 65, 34 higher.	\$490
1944-D/S MS64 ANACS, Red	\$690
1955 DBLD DIE MS61 NGC, Brown Mintage: 5,000. Population: 47 in 61, 205 higher.	\$1,125
1955 DBLD DIE MS63 PCGS, Brown Mintage: 5,000. Population: 136 in 63, 190 higher.	\$1,400

PROOF LINCOLN CENTS

1914 PR64 PCGS, Red and Brown Population: 43 in 64, 88 higher.	\$320
1936 Type Two PR 66 Red NGC. The first of the modern-era proof Lincoln cents and a very difficult issue to locate in such outstanding condition. Fiery-red color and no noticeable fading, only a few tiny carbon flecks. Population: 6 in 66, 7 higher.	\$2,550

TWO-CENT PIECES

1864 MS65 NGC, Red and Brown Population: 306 in 65, 353 higher.	\$325
1867 MS65 PCGS, Red Population: 14 in 65, 14 higher.	\$1,100
1872 MS 65 Red and Brown NGC. The cherry-red surfaces show a slight amount of weakness of definition. Bright on the obverse with a somewhat subdued reverse. A small planchet flake shows on the obverse. Population: 7 in 65, 9 higher.	\$2,075

PROOF TWO-CENT PIECES

1872 PR 66 Red PCGS. Exceptional depth of mirrors with a pleasing, copper-red color that displays a somewhat streaky appearance on the reverse. All details are razor sharp and fully defined, as they should be. A wonderful example. Mintage: 950. Population: 10 in 66, 10 higher.	\$3,200
1873 CLOSED 3 PR65 NGC, Red and Brown Mintage: 600. Population: 29 in 65, 50 higher.	\$1,900
1873 CLOSED 3 PR66 PCGS, Red and Brown. Red and brown. Population: 7 in 66, 7 higher.	\$2,325

THREE-CENT SILVER

1851 MS65 NGC. Good original color. Population: 119 in 65, 155 higher.	\$700
1851 MS67 NGC. A hint of original patination. Population: 3 in 67, 3 higher.	\$5,850
1852 MS66 PCGS Population: 44 in 66, 48 higher.	\$2,000

1861 MS65 NGC Bright and lustrous.
Population: 79 in 65, 150 higher.\$760

1862 MS66 NGC White, and most attractive.
Population: 53 in 66, 59 higher.\$1,300

1871 MS 66 NGC. A sparkling prooflike example, one of a mere 3,400 business strikes issued. Both sides are essentially untoned and exhibit a light silver-gray haze. Mintage: 3,400.
Population: 26 in 66, 39 higher.\$2,125

1872 MS62 NGC. A hint of original patination. Mintage: 1,000.
Population: 3 in 62, 24 higher.\$920

PROOF THREE-CENT SILVER

1858 PR64 PCGS. A hint of original patination.
Population: 27 in 64, 50 higher.\$3,575

1860 PR64 NGC. Good original color.
Population: 13 in 64, 18 higher.\$675

1866 PR 66 PCGS. Deep gray toning is seen on both sides. Nicely reflective under the toning. Mintage: 725.
Population: 10 in 66, 10 higher.\$1,950

THREE-CENT NICKELS

1866 MS65 NGC. Bright and lustrous.
Population: 45 in 65, 49 higher.\$625

1879 MS65 NGC. A hint of original patination. Mintage: 38,000.
Population: 28 in 65, 40 higher.\$700

PROOF THREE-CENT NICKELS

1870 PR65 NGC. Fully white, save for the barest trace of color.
Population: 52 in 65, 64 higher.\$1,175

1874 PR65 NGC. Fully white, save for the barest trace of color. Mintage: 700.
Population: 80 in 65, 99 higher.\$760

1876 PR65 PCGS. Bright and lustrous.
Population: 62 in 65, 69 higher.\$810

1878 PR66 PCGS. A hint of original patination.
Population: 61 in 66, 72 higher.\$730

1887/6 PR66 NGC. A hint of original patination.
Population: 45 in 66, 48 higher.\$750

1888 PR67 NGC. Bright and lustrous.
Population: 5 in 67, 5 higher.\$1,250

SHIELD NICKELS

1881 MS64 NGC. A hint of original patination.
Population: 12 in 64, 38 higher.\$785

PROOF SHIELD NICKELS

1866 Rays PR 64 PCGS. A rare and highly desirable 19th century proof type coin that is needed by all collectors of both nickel five-cent pieces and minor 19th century U.S. The surfaces of this piece are immaculate, showing no apparent contact marks. The only detracting feature we see is that the coin was struck on a slightly granular planchet, limiting the grade. Still quite reflective, however, and showing the diagnostic center dots on the obverse and reverse. Brilliant and essentially untoned. Mintage: 125.
Population: 76 in 64, 207 higher.\$2,300

1871 PR64 PCGS. A hint of original patination. Mintage: 960.
Population: 108 in 64, 204 higher.\$400

1871 PR65 NGC. White, and most attractive. Mintage: 960.
Population: 68 in 65, 81 higher.\$920

1871 PR66 NGC. Bright and lustrous. Mintage: 960.
Population: 12 in 66, 13 higher.\$1,750

1871 PR 66 NGC. A brilliant, shimmering coin that appears as if it had been struck yesterday. The surfaces are highly reflective and each, and every detail is razor sharp. This is one of the finer Shield nickels we have seen in quite a long time. Mintage: 960.
Population: 12 in 66, 13 higher.\$1,850

1872 PR66 PCGS. Bright and lustrous. Mintage: 950.
Population: 23 in 66, 25 higher.\$945

1873 PR65 NGC. Fully white, save for the barest trace of color.
Population: 74 in 65, 91 higher.\$625

1875 PR65 NGC. A hint of original patination. Mintage: 700.
Population: 46 in 65, 56 higher.\$1,475

1879/8 PR62 PCGS. A hint of original patination.
Population: 7 in 62, 364 higher.\$310

LIBERTY NICKELS

1883 NO CENTS MS66 PCGS. White, and most attractive.
Population: 165 in 66, 170 higher.\$810

1885 MS 64 PCGS. Obviously a business strike of this rare date, there is no trace of reflectiveness in the fields. The strike is somewhat irregular on the base of the wreath but strongly defined elsewhere. It is mostly untoned with a little light silver-gray patina on each side.
Population: 42 in 64, 64 higher.\$1,300

1891 MS65 NGC. Good original color.
Population: 29 in 65, 40 higher.\$700

1901 MS65 NGC. A hint of original patination.
Population: 75 in 65, 90 higher.\$370

1912-S MS 65 NGC. A gem example of this scarce date. Lightly toned and pleasing with a far above average strike.
Population: 40 in 65, 43 higher.\$2,175

PROOF LIBERTY NICKELS

1884 PR65 NGC. A hint of original patination.
Population: 134 in 65, 200 higher.\$435

1885 PR65 PCGS. A hint of original patination.
Population: 205 in 65, 286 higher.\$895

1897 PR65 NGC. Good original color.
Population: 71 in 65, 122 higher.\$445

HNAI Happenings

Vol. V No. 6

A Monthly Newsletter published by Heritage Numismatic Auctions

June 1998

Last Chance to Consign to Portland ANA! Long Beach Consignments on Deck!

The Andre Dawson Collection of All-American Coins To Anchor September Long Beach

Steve Ivy, Co-Chairman of Heritage, has announced that Heritage will be auctioning the Andre Dawson Collection of All-American Coins at their September 24-25 Long Beach Signature Sale. "Andre Dawson was one of the best professional ball players in America for more than two decades. On the field, he collected world-class statistics that virtually guarantee him a place in Baseball's Hall of Fame in Cooperstown; off the field, he assembled a world-class collection of American type coins. In honor of his achievements in both areas, Heritage is calling this a "Collection of All-American Coins." Dawson's reputation as a "class" player included a distinct lack of braggadocio; he let his bat do all the speaking that was necessary. In much the same vein, his coins speak volumes about his discerning eye."



1836 Gobrecht \$1 J-60 Restrike Choice Proof

"Long Beach is America's greatest commercial coin convention," noted HNAI's Bob Korver, "and September will mark our 25th Signature Sale as their *official auctioneer*."

That's our Silver Anniversary as official auctioneer, a record of which we are most proud. Heritage is still accepting consignments for our spectacular Portland ANA sale in August, but we already have more than \$2 million consigned to the

continued on page four

HNAI has added a PR•FAXBACK system for our auction prices realized, scheduled to be available for the Long Beach auctions. Just dial:

214-443-8426

and follow the directions to have prices realized faxed directly to your machine!

"Peerless" & "Green Mountain" Coins Anchor Portland ANA

Consignments close: June 19



1885 \$20, NGC, Pr 66 Cameo

From the "Peerless" Collection



1895 \$1, NGC PR 68



1895 50c, NGC PR 68

From the "Green Mountain" Collection

"Fabulous collections are arriving in Dallas every week," exclaimed Heritage Co-Chairman Steve Ivy. "The Portland ANA is going to be a wonderful sale, and we already have the coins on hand to prove it! The twelve coins of the 'Peerless' Collection are perhaps the most amazing small assemblage of numismatic treasures that it has been our privilege to auction. Valued at close to one million dollars, these coins confirm our predictions for the official auction of the ANA's 107th Anniversary Convention in Portland."

"Quality consignments for the Portland ANA have been arriving in our offices *daily*," noted HNAI Consignment Coordinator Leo Frese, "but the 'Green Mountain' Collection absolutely forced all of our numismatists to stop work and simply admire. Many of the coins and collections being consigned are wonderful, but these are simply astonishing. Knowing how difficult it must have been for these consignors to part with such breath-taking treasures, it says a lot for the opportunity presented by the Portland ANA."

see photographs inside

The Green Mountain Collection: Portland ANA



1807 \$5, Bust Left, PCGS MS 64



1834 \$5 Plain 4, NGC MS 64



1854 \$1 Gold, T.2, NGC MS 65



1854-D \$3, NGC AU 50



August 1998 • ANA Sale

Accepting consignments
through June 19.



1857 \$3, NGC MS 65



1863 \$3, NGC MS 67



1865 \$3, NGC MS 65



1869 \$1, NGC PR 67



1872 \$1, PCGS MS 65



1877-S Trade \$1, NGC MS 66



"The Green Mountain Collection, coming to the Portland ANA from New England," noted HNAI's Bob Korver, "uniquely reveals the collector's strategy through a simple viewing of the coins. The owner has also chosen to remain anonymous, but we can reveal that dealer Warren Mills was instrumental in its formation. As we noted for the "Peerless" Collection, here again is ample evidence of what can be accomplished with discerning taste, a "good eye," and the vision of a single-minded pursuit of coins of superlative quality and rarity. Your coins deserve to be sold alongside these great pieces."



1896 \$10, PCGS PR 65



1901-S \$10, PCGS MS 66



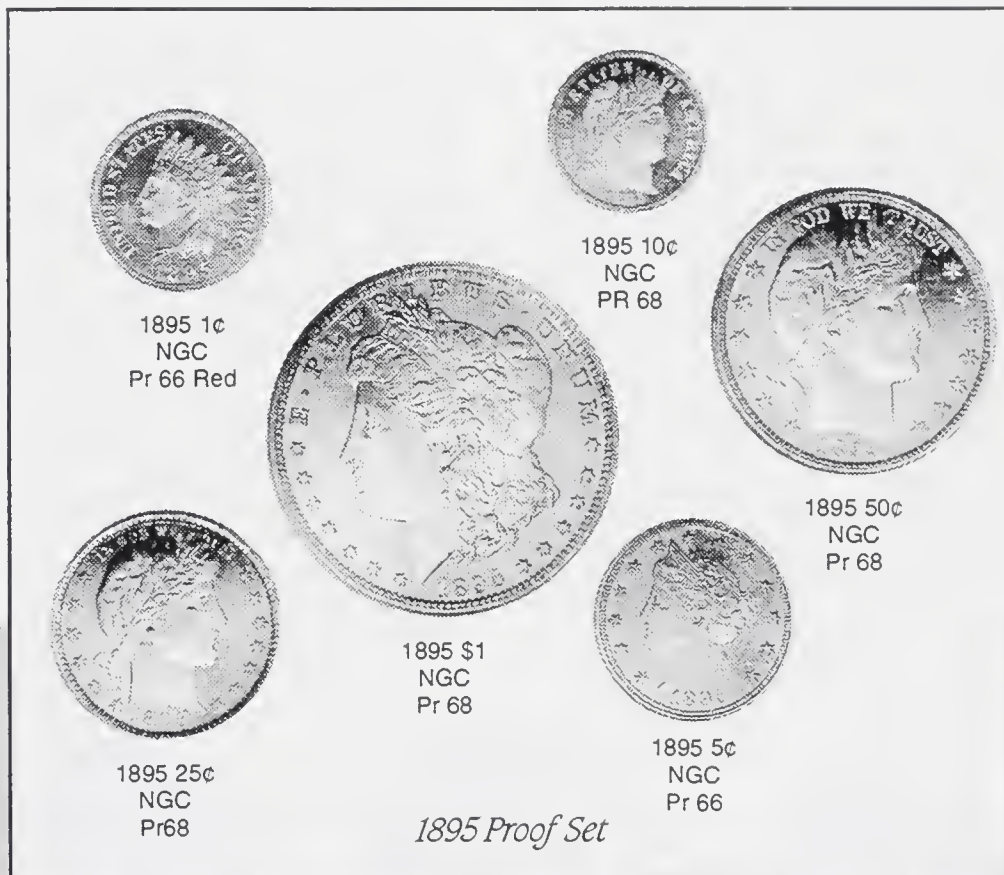
1903 \$5, NGC PR 66



1898 \$2.50, PCGS PR 67



1907 \$5, NGC MS 66



The Green Mountain Collection



1906 \$20, NGC PR 65 Cameo



1908-S \$5, PCGS MS 66



1907 \$2.50, PCGS MS 68



Dawson Collection, *continued from page 1*

September Long Beach! In addition to the Dawson Collection, this sale will also be featuring: the Samuel Hunter Collection of Gem Type Coins; part 2 of the Hugh Courteol Collection; and the Melvin Stark Collection of Currency. This is going to be an extraordinary sale! When the nation's leading numismatists -- dealers, collectors, and investors alike -- gather in Long Beach this autumn, virtually every serious buyer will be there inspecting the Dawson coins and these other important offerings."

When Andre Dawson retired from professional baseball at the end of the 1996 season, he left behind a 22-year legacy of excellence. With 437 career home runs, Dawson ranks 22nd on the all-time list. With 1,587 career RBI, he is 23rd on the all-time list, and his 2,770 hits put him into 37th place. In addition to his Hall of Fame numbers, Dawson's talents were widely recognized throughout his career. He played on eight All-Star teams, won six Gold Gloves for his fielding, and four Silver Slugger Awards for his batting.

Noted Ivy, "Dawson also served as an inspiration to teammates and competitors alike for his ability to play through his pain. Over his professional career, Dawson underwent 12 different knee surgeries. Even down to "bone-on-bone" in both knees, he continued to contribute with his bat. Fans of the game love to argue endlessly about players and their statistics, but one comparison inspires awe in all who know the game. Only four players have doubled up with 300 career stolen bases and 300 homers: Willie Mays, Bobby Bonds, Barry Bonds, and Andre Dawson. Now that's pleasant company to be in!"

"The accomplishment of 300 stolen bases," continued Ivy, "is all the more remarkable by a player whose knees were all-but destroyed playing for a decade on the rock-hard Astroturf of the Montreal Expos. When the Expos released him after the 1986 season, they thought his career was over. Dawson thought differ-

ently, and he wanted so badly to play on a natural grass surface that he signed a blank contract with the Chicago Cubs. Can there be any question why Dawson was one of the most respected players in the game? Dawson proceeded to win MVP honors from the Cubs his first year out, with 49 homers to his credit. A class performance from a class player."

"People collect coins for many different reason," noted Korver. "What helped this world-class athlete forget the pain, forget the countless icepacks, wile away the hours of whirlpool treatments? His world-class coin collection. That speaks volumes about the man and his coins. Assembled with the assistance of noted Florida dealer Michael Freiman, the Dawson Collection includes premium quality coins that can only be described as winners. All-American coins. Coins worthy of this inspirational athlete."

"We invite you to consign your coins alongside the magnificent Dawson Collection in our September 1998 Long Beach Signature Sale," concluded HNAI Consignment Coordinator Leo Frese. "Our consignment deadline is July 30, so you still have time to take advantage of the rare opportunity to sell your coins alongside such a major collection. Especially in such a hot market. There is no finer convention, no better sale, no greater opportunity to maximize your return. To take advantage of this history-making event, call the Heritage Consignor Hotline at 1-800-US COINS 1-800-872-6467 Ext. 222 as soon as possible. Voice mail is available around the clock, so don't delay. Act now to take advantage of this unique situation, with seller's fees as low as 5%. You have to step up to the plate before your coins can score."

Heritage offers a free VCR videotape explaining the auction process. Free copies of *Heritage - America's Convention Auctioneer*, can be obtained by calling 1-800-872-6467 Ext. 306.



1836 Half Dollar
Reeded Edge Choice BU



1905 \$10 Gem BU



1854-S \$20
Choice BU



1838 Half Dollar
Reeded Edge Gem BU



1854 Arrows Half Dollar
Gem Proof



1854 Arrows Quarter
Dollar Gem BU



1800 Bust Dollar
Choice BU



1863 Dollar
Gem BU



1897-O Half Dollar
Gem BU

AUCTION PERSPECTIVES

by Bob Merrill

Six ANA Anniversary Auctions and Counting

Whenever our firm conducts an ANA auction, there is always a special excitement, along with vivid memories of ANA sales past.

1980 marked our first ANA auction, which was special enough, but that was also the year of the phenomenal prices that I alluded to in a previous column (*The Numismatist*, January 1993, "The 'Sale of Sales' in the 'Year of Years'" p. 129). Our second ANA auction was held in Boston in 1982. I recall that we considered that sale as somewhat of a coup in that Jim Halperin and his Boston-based New England Rare Coin Auctions were still our friendly rivals.

As it turned out, the summer of 1982 was one of the lowest points in the numismatic cycle. And since our successful bid for the 1982 ANA sale was made in Cincinnati at the 1980 ANA convention, we based it on the market at that time. No one ever thought the market could change so dramatically from 1980 to 1982. The 1982 sale reflected the market at that time, but there's no way it could approach the fever pitch of 1980.

It was 1985 before we conducted another ANA sale. With its refurbished harbor area, the host city of Baltimore was, and still is, very appealing. The sale was excellent, but I have an embarrassing recollection. Unfortunately, a massive lightning storm in Dallas resulted in a power outage while we were conducting the first session. Result: catastrophe! The computer system went down; seconds became minutes, and minutes became hours. As the natives grew more restless, our technicians in Baltimore and Dallas struggled, and everyone's face seemed to grow redder by the moment—ours from embarrassment, theirs from frustration.

The auctioneer, who shall remain nameless (no, it was not me), finally lost his patience with one attendee who was giving him a particularly difficult time about the wait. He stated that the heckler was a good example of why some animals eat their young. Strangely, but fortunately, the person at whom this was directed began to laugh. Others joined in, and the tension in the room was broken.

However, the computer was still "broque," and finally Session 1 was called on account of darkness after only one and a half innings. The rest of the evening was spent trying to find a printer and having flyers made announcing changes in the remaining sessions. We made enough announcements the next day to satisfy even Steve Ivy.

It had been a big piece of humble pie, but everything worked, and I recall that the ex-heckler and our auctioneer were two of many who volunteered to hand out flyers on the bourse floor. Frankly, I was delighted at how well our difficulty was received by the bidders, and to this day I think it is a reflection of the positive attitude of numismatists as a whole. When the dust cleared, it turned out to be a great auction, with many record prices realized.

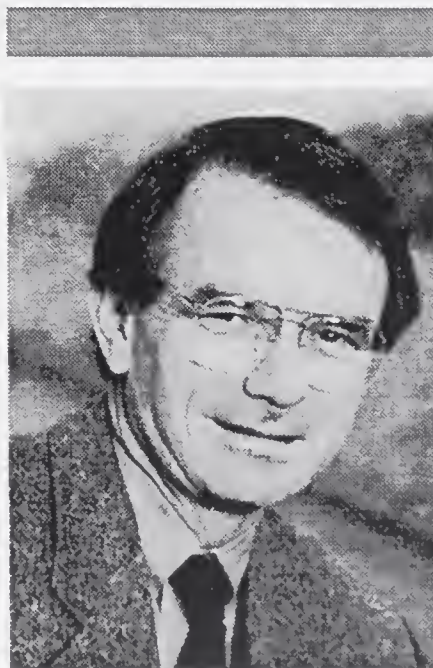
In 1988 we returned to Cincinnati for another ANA sale. Again, the cycle was positive. Sort of made all of us feel like every ANA auction should be in Cincinnati. Our fifth ANA was in 1990 in gorgeous Seattle. Although the market turned south during the convention, we were pleased with the results. I still remember one successful bidder on Friday night who came to lot settlement on Saturday morning with a cashier's check drawn on an Indiana bank for the exact amount of his purchase. I never realized until that very moment just how dumb I must look. (Gee, reality is hard to accept!)

Bryan Renfro and I were working lot settlement when this person presented his check. We both found a lot of dark humor in his attempted transaction. We took the check and dryly explained why the coins could not be delivered at this time, but that we would ship them as soon as the check cleared. Hmmm....sure.

Last year's ANA auction, our sixth, was described in this column a few months ago (*The Numismatist*, December 1992, "Once Again, the Collector is King," p. 1785). This year marks our seventh ANA sale, and we are as excited about this one as any we've ever had. It is great to return to an East Coast city like Baltimore, with such a large collector population so close at hand. Yes, it's a challenge to put together a great ANA sale, but an ANA auction does bring out the best of consignments. An ANA auction has to be exciting; it can't offer just "value." For example, our 1992 sale in Orlando had 38 pieces of territorial gold, including the finest known Mormon eagle. At this writing (January 1993) I don't know what we'll have in 1993 to equal that, but I'm certain it will be something special. Sure, talk is cheap (particularly when supply exceeds demand), but wait 'til the 1993 ANA auction catalog comes out, or give me a call and take an active role as a consignor.

Since Bob wrote this article in 1993, Heritage has served as the official auctioneer of every subsequent ANA convention - every sale, every year! Our 1998 ANA Auction in Portland will be our 26th official ANA auction.

This article was previously printed in The Numismatist, April 1993. Bob's latest articles can be found in Numismatic News, or on the Heritage website, www.heritagecoin.com



About the Author

Bob Merrill served as auction director for Heritage Numismatic Auctions since its inception in 1976. Over the past 21 years, he has travelled many thousands of miles obtaining consignments for Heritage auctions. Prior to joining Heritage, Bob taught history at a Dallas Junior College, a subject still very much of interest to him. Bob is now HNAI's West Coast Representative.

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Upcoming Auctions

Type of Sale	Sale Date(s)	Location of Sale	We need your coins by	We'll send your check on
Bullet	Aug 3-4, 1998	Portland, OR	July 10, 1998	August 18, 1998
Signature	Aug 5-8, 1998	Portland, OR	June 19, 1998	September 22, 1998
Signature	Sept 24-25, 1998	Long Beach, CA	July 30, 1998	November 8, 1998
Bullet	Sept 26, 1998	Long Beach, CA	Sept 11, 1998	October 12, 1998

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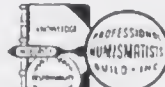
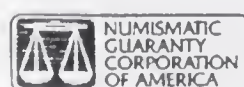
FINANCIAL STABILITY



Heritage Numismatic Auctions is a member of the Heritage Family of Fine Companies, the nation's largest and most financially secure dealers in rare coins. With an equity of more than \$20 million, total assets in excess of \$35 million and annual sales surpassing \$150 million*, you can rest assured that upon settlement, you will be paid in full, and on-time. We have never missed an on-time payment in 22 years to over 10,000 consignors.

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**Heritage's financial statements are audited and certified by the public accounting firm of Arthur Andersen.*



1898 PR65 PCGS. Good original color. Population: 78 in 65, 101 higher.	\$450
1904 PR65 NGC. Bright and lustrous. Population: 65 in 65, 87 higher.	\$550
1910 PR66 PCGS. Cameo effect with light toning. Population: 54 in 66, 82 higher.	\$595
1912 PR65 PCGS. Good original color. Population: 73 in 65, 108 higher.	\$425
1912 PR65 NGC. Bright and lustrous. Population: 107 in 65, 188 higher.	\$450
1912 PR66 NGC. Lovely toning. Population: 66 in 66, 81 higher.	\$570

BUFFALO NICKELS

1913-S Type Two MS 65 NGC. Well struck with satiny luster. The coin is accented with rich golden-gray patina on each side. A scarcity at all grade levels and a challenging issue as a gem. Population: 31 in 65, 39 higher.	\$2,275
1914-S MS 65 PCGS. An average strike for the date is complemented with antique-golden toning in abundance on each side. Bright, semi-reflective luster glistens through the patina. Population: 55 in 65, 68 higher.	\$1,525
1915-S MS65 PCGS. A hint of original patination. Population: 61 in 65, 82 higher.	\$1,800
1917-S MS63 PCGS. Good original color. Population: 63 in 63, 208 higher.	\$750
1917-S MS63 PCGS. Good original color. Population: 63 in 63, 208 higher.	\$865
1918-D MS63 NGC. A hint of original patination. Population: 38 in 63, 118 higher.	\$865
1918/7-D VF20 PCGS Population: 17 in 20, 112 higher.	\$2,125
1920-D MS 64 PCGS. The '20-D is an important strike rarity in the Buffalo series. This piece has an above average strike for the issue with some softness noted on the reverse. Excellent luster with medium golden-gray toning. Some scattered carbon is noted mostly on the reverse. Population: 151 in 64, 176 higher.	\$1,900
1924-S MS63 PCGS Population: 39 in 63, 146 higher.	\$3,150
1925-S MS 63 PCGS. Softly defined on the reverse, a small planchet flaw is noted on the bison's rump. Moderate gray-golden toning covers each side. Population: 120 in 63, 255 higher.	\$1,525
1927-D MS64 PCGS. A hint of original patination. Population: 177 in 64, 210 higher.	\$490
1937-D 3 LEGS AU55 PCGS Population: 324 in 55, 1,046 higher.	\$700
1937-D 3 LEGS AU58 NGC. A hint of original patination. Population: 283 in 58, 802 higher.	\$785
1937-D Three Legged MS 63 NGC. A very pleasing mint state example of this popular variety. Lustrous and clean with a moderate overlay of reddish-golden toning. Population: 132 in 63, 258 higher.	\$2,875

1937-D 3 LEGS MS64 PCGS Population: 82 in 64, 107 higher.	\$4,050
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PROOF BUFFALO NICKELS

1936 TYPE 2 PR64 PCGS. A hint of original patination. Population: 122 in 64, 529 higher.	\$790
1937 PR65 PCGS. A hint of original patination. Population: 501 in 65, 1,105 higher.	\$650
1937 PR65 PCGS Population: 501 in 65, 1,105 higher.	\$635

EARLY HALF DIMES

1795 XF 45 NGC. An attractive example of this scarce early type coin. None of the often-seen adjustment marks are note on either side. An attractive, deep gray specimen with no problems. Population: 6 in 45, 111 higher.	\$2,075
1795 AU 50 PCGS. An impressive high grade early half dime. Sharp in detail with attractive, medium gray surfaces. A problem-free coin that would fit nicely into a high grade type or date set. Population: 18 in 50, 187 higher.	\$2,825
1800 AU 50 NGC. This popular turn-of-the-century date is a trifle blunt in Liberty's upper curls, peripheral stars, and on the reverse, the eagle's breast and stars above and to the right of the eagle's head are softly defined. The centers are layered in a hazy gray patina and deepen to antique-golden-red at the margins. All in all, an attractive example of this early half dime type. Mintage: 40,000. Population: 10 in 50, 45 higher.	\$3,025
1803 VF35 PCGS Population: 5 in 35, 21 higher.	\$1,675

BUST HALF DIMES

1829 MS66 NGC. Lovely toning. Population: 12 in 66, 12 higher.	\$2,775
1830 MS64 NGC. Bright and lustrous. Population: 52 in 64, 86 higher.	\$920
1831 MS 65 PCGS. Satiny and very sharp with essentially no toning on either side. Some die striations are visible on the obverse. Perfect as a type coin. Population: 33 in 65, 50 higher.	\$2,325
1834 MS65 NGC Population: 33 in 65, 50 higher.	\$2,175
1835 MS 66 NGC. A fully struck jewel, this exceptional coin is deeply toned with mottled steel-violet and gunmetal-blue colors. Satiny luster, the surfaces are virtually blemish-free and overall, the coin is very attractive. Population: 20 in 66, 26 higher.	\$2,700

SEATED HALF DIMES

1837 NO STARS MS66 NGC Population: 35 in 66, 41 higher.	\$4,875
1845 MS 67 PCGS. A very attractive example of the scarce Stars type. The strike is atypically complete in all areas including the peripheral stars on the obverse. Moderately toned with mottled and gray-blue hues throughout. There are no marks or abrasions visible. Population: 5 in 67, 5 higher.	\$4,175

1853 NO ARR MS64 NGC. A hint of original patination.
Population: 28 in 64, 42 higher.\$945

1856 MS65 NGC
Population: 37 in 65, 56 higher.\$1,100

1858 MS 66 NGC. Supremely lustrous beneath the original, deep golden-gray and sea-green toning that is seen over each side. There are no noticeable marks, just light die clashing in the fields. Above average strike with good details on most of the peripheral stars.
Population: 38 in 66, 47 higher.\$1,750

1862 MS64 PCGS. Lightly toned and quite pleasing.
Population: 81 in 64, 162 higher.\$325

1867 XF45 NGC. Good original color. Mintage: 8,000.
Population: 1 in 45, 53 higher.\$730

1869 MS64 PCGS. Bright and lustrous.
Population: 18 in 64, 31 higher.\$595

1872-S MS65 NGC. Bright and lustrous.
Population: 90 in 65, 123 higher.\$785

1873-S MS65 NGC. Good original color.
Population: 24 in 65, 29 higher.\$730

PROOF SEATED HALF DIMES

1867 PR64 PCGS. A hint of original patination. Mintage: 625.
Population: 48 in 64, 77 higher.\$585

1868 PR66 PCGS. Lovely toning. Mintage: 600.
Population: 5 in 66, 6 higher.\$2,175

1869 PR63 NGC. Good original color. Mintage: 600.
Population: 20 in 63, 105 higher.\$400

1869 PR64 NGC. Deeply toned. Mintage: 600.
Population: 50 in 64, 85 higher.\$540

1872 PR63 PCGS. A hint of original patination. Mintage: 950.
Population: 34 in 63, 86 higher.\$385

EARLY DIMES

1807 XF 40 NGC. Only one variety for the year, this piece is weakly impressed on the left portion of each side, and shows a couple of post-striking impairments. Deep gray patina creates a fully natural appearance overall.
Population: 4 in 40, 83 higher.\$1,500

1807 MS64 NGC. White, and most attractive.
Population: 16 in 64, 22 higher.\$12,000

BUST DIMES

1814 AU58 NGC. A hint of original patination.
Population: 8 in 58, 65 higher.\$1,000

1820 MS65 NGC. Lovely toning.
Population: 6 in 65, 12 higher.\$6,750

1821 MS 61 NGC. Strong mint luster underlies the medium opaque-gray toning seen scattered across each side. Some charcoal accents are noted in the protected areas. Several obverse marks and scrapes limit the grade.
Population: 2 in 61, 59 higher.\$895

1824/2 MS 65 NGC. Ex: Eliasberg Collection. A scarce date early dime that is seldom available in this lofty condition. This piece is weakly defined in the centers but shows strong peripheral details. On each side there is an overlay of antique-golden and rich gunmetal-blue patina at the margins. There are no obvious marks and the coin has an attractive appearance overall. One of the finer 1824/2 dimes extant.
Population: 1 in 64, 1 finer.\$14,000

1832 MS 64 NGC. Moderately and attractively toned overall with a bold strike. A near-gem example of this popular type worthy of a fine collection.
Population: 33 in 64, 41 higher.\$1,825

1836 MS64 NGC. Lightly toned and quite pleasing.
Population: 19 in 64, 22 higher.\$2,125

PROOF BUST DIMES

1835 PR65 PCGS. Good original color. Mintage: 10.
Population: 1 in 65, 2 higher.\$28,750

SEATED DIMES

1840 NO DRAPERY MS61 NGC. Deeply toned.
Population: 1 in 61, 35 higher.\$335

1858 MS65 PCGS. Lovely toning.
Population: 4 in 65, 9 higher.\$2,550

1859 MS 64. The surfaces appear to be of gem quality, but the luster is subdued by a hazy golden-gray patina. Final year of issue for the With Stars design.
Population: 11 in 64, 37 higher.\$810

1859 MS65 PCGS. White, and most attractive.
Population: 7 in 65, 26 higher.\$2,975

1859-O MS 66 PCGS. Ex: Eliasberg. Pure white with thick, frosty luster and incredibly clean fields. Some localized striking weakness on several of the stars and the lower portion of the wreath limits the grade. Still, very choice for a New Orleans issue from this period.
Population: 10 in 66, 12 higher.\$4,275

1864 MS65 PCGS. White, and most attractive. Mintage: 11,000.
Population: 6 in 65, 8 higher.\$2,450

1866 MS64 PCGS. White, and most attractive. Mintage: 8,000.
Population: 5 in 64, 9 higher.\$2,025

1871 MS65 NGC. Bright and lustrous.
Population: 6 in 65, 8 higher.\$1,300

1872 MS65 PCGS. Bright and lustrous.
Population: 5 in 65, 6 higher.\$1,300

1874-CC ARROWS VF25 PCGS
Population: 1 in 25, 7 higher.\$12,000

1874-S ARROWS AU50 PCGS. A hint of original patination.
Population: 1 in 50, 21 higher.\$470

1876-CC MS65 NGC. White, and most attractive.
Population: 30 in 65, 43 higher.\$1,100

1885-S AU 55 PCGS. A very scarce date and a problem-free example. Lightly toned over both sides, there are no imperfections worthy of singular note. Mintage: 43,690.
Population: 2 in 55, 7 higher.\$3,350

PROOF SEATED DIMES

1858 PR66 NGC. White, and most attractive. Mintage: 80. Population: 4 in 66, 5 higher.	\$6,300
1859 PR64 NGC. A hint of original patination. Mintage: 800.	\$1,475
1873 ARROWS PR64 PCGS. A hint of original patination. Mintage: 800. Population: 36 in 64, 54 higher.	\$1,575
1873 ARROWS PR65 NGC. Stunning cameo contrast over brilliant, white fields. Mintage: 800. Population: 12 in 65, 20 higher.	\$4,600
1874 Arrows PR 64 NGC. The medium golden-russet patina that covers each side does not subdue the deeply reflective mirrors in the fields. A scarce two-year proof type coin. Mintage: 700. Population: 43 in 64, 61 higher.	\$1,425
1879 PR64 NGC Population: 48 in 64, 96 higher.	\$445

BARBER DIMES

1894 MS63 NGC. A hint of original patination. Population: 14 in 63, 60 higher.	\$420
1894 MS64 NGC. Fully white, save for the barest trace of color. Population: 25 in 64, 46 higher.	\$530
1894-O MS 64 NGC. Highly lustrous and framed in rich russet and gun- metal-blue toning, with only a couple of minor slidemarks on Liberty's cheek precluding a gem rating. The '94-O is very scarce in uncirculat- ed grades. Population: 2 in 64, 4 higher.	\$3,800
1894-O MS 65 NGC. An extremely scarce date in the Barber series. Underlying luster visible beneath the medium toning. Very low popu- lations in all grades, a rare find. Population: 1 in 65, 2 higher.	\$7,500
1895 MS 64 NGC. A scarce, low mintage date with an original production of only 690,000 business strikes. This is a frosty, original coin with a mostly untuned appearance on each side. Population: 13 in 64, 17 higher.	\$1,350
1896-O MS 64 NGC. A choice, boldly struck example of this well known rarity in the Barber dime series. Each side is clean and essentially mark-free with just a hint of pastel-golden color. Population: 4 in 64, 7 higher.	\$3,625
1896-S MS 64 NGC. An extremely scarce date with very few coins graded in all grade categories. This specimen is white and lustrous, and it will be very difficult to improve upon. Population: 7 in 64, 15 higher.	\$2,600
1898 MS65 NGC. Good original color. Population: 39 in 65, 55 higher.	\$425
1899-O MS65 PCGS. Good original color. Population: 3 in 65, 5 higher.	\$4,600
1901-S VF20 PCGS Population: 2 in 20, 43 higher.	\$315
1902-O MS64 PCGS. Good original color. Population: 8 in 64, 12 higher.	\$1,400
1903-S MS 66 NGC. A deeply toned high-grade example of this scarce date. Population: 5 in 66, 6 higher.	\$3,525

1904-S MS 64 NGC. One of the more difficult issues in the series in all grades, from a small mintage of 800,000 pieces. This near-gem speci- men is boldly detailed and shows a light amount of natural patina on each side. Population: 12 in 64, 18 higher.	\$2,575
1904-S MS 66 PCGS. One of the more difficult issues in the series in all grades, from a small mintage of 800,000 pieces. This gem specimen is boldly detailed and shows a beautiful overlay of turquoise-blue and deep violet toning on each side. Population: 5 in 66, 6 higher.	\$4,700
1910-D MS 65 PCGS. Mostly brilliant with a couple of tiny obverse contact marks. Population: 6 in 65, 9 higher.	\$1,675
1913-S MS64 PCGS. Lightly toned and quite pleasing. Population: 17 in 64, 47 higher.	\$730
1914-S MS64 NGC. Good original color. Population: 25 in 64, 35 higher.	\$500
1916 MS65 PCGS. Lovely toning. Population: 62 in 65, 75 higher.	\$625
1916 MS65 NGC. Bright and lustrous. Population: 74 in 65, 93 higher.	\$540
1916 MS66 NGC. Lovely toning. Population: 16 in 66, 19 higher.	\$1,050

PROOF BARBER DIMES

1892 PR63 NGC. Cameo effect with light toning. Population: 22 in 63, 135 higher.	\$325
1895 PR65 NGC. Lovely toning. Mintage: 880. Population: 50 in 65, 109 higher.	\$1,250
1904 PR64 NGC. Stunning cameo contrast over brilliant, white fields. Mintage: 670. Population: 33 in 64, 78 higher.	\$515

MERCURY DIMES

1916-D F 12 PCGS. Evenly worn surfaces, moderate silver-gray patina, and with solid Fine detail. This key issue is most often seen in extensively worn or uncirculated condition, leaving the collector a difficult task in locating mid-grade examples. Population: 39 in 12, 364 higher.	\$1,250
1916-D VF30 PCGS Population: 28 in 30, 244 higher.	\$1,625
1916-D XF45 NGC. A hint of original patination. Population: 7 in 45, 48 higher.	\$2,500
1916-D AU55 NGC Population: 7 in 55, 37 higher.	\$3,800
1916-D AU 55 PCGS. The surfaces on this legendary 20th century issue are a bright silver-gray color with only minimal wear, including nearly complete horizontal band definition at the center of the reverse. Population: 41 in 55, 102 higher.	\$4,050
1916-D AU58 NGC. Bright and lustrous. Population: 8 in 58, 30 higher.	\$4,050

1916-D MS 62 Full Bands NGC. Moderately toned with somewhat subdued luster. The obverse exhibits a few small abrasions, but the strike is very bold. The key date to the series. Population: 7 in 62, 59 higher.	\$7,050
1916-S MS65 NGC. Full Bands. A hint of original patination. Population: 34 in 65, 41 higher.	\$350
1917 MS66 PCGS, Full Bands. A hint of original patination. Population: 30 in 66, 32 higher.	\$840
1917-D MS64 PCGS, Full Bands. A hint of original patination. Population: 46 in 64, 66 higher.	\$945
1918 MS 65 Full Bands PCGS. A brilliant, untuned specimen exhibiting a very sharp strike and full luster. Population: 49 in 65, 62 higher.	\$1,150
1918-S MS64 PCGS, Full Bands. A hint of original patination. Population: 38 in 64, 53 higher.	\$2,125
1918-S MS 64 Full Bands PCGS. Brilliant and uncommonly sharp in the centers for this conditionally scarce issue. Population: 38 in 64, 53 higher.	\$2,325
1919 MS66 PCGS, Full Bands. Bright and lustrous. Population: 17 in 66, 19 higher.	\$1,200
1919-S MS64 PCGS. A hint of original patination. Population: 23 in 64, 45 higher.	\$625
1920 MS 66 Full Bands PCGS. Bright, frosty luster is abundant on both sides of this fully struck early P-mint dime. A sparkling gem that is lightly patinated. Population: 23 in 66, 24 higher.	\$1,200
1921 MS67 NGC, Full Bands. White, and most attractive. Population: 2 in 67, 2 higher.	\$12,250
1921-D MS 62 PCGS. Lustrous and lightly toned. The strike on this key date Mercury is quite sharp on the obverse, the reverse is mushy and lacks horizontal band definition. Population: 15 in 62, 66 higher.	\$1,350
1921-D MS 65 Full Bands PCGS. Moderately toned with a fully original appearance on each side. The 1921-D dime is undoubtedly one of the most desirable of all Mercuries. Its mintage was a very low 1.08 million, and this issue is scarce in all grades. In mint state there is a great competition among collectors for the few pieces available. Population: 25 in 65, 33 higher.	\$4,500
1924-D MS65 PCGS, Full Bands. Lovely toning. Population: 50 in 65, 81 higher.	\$1,150
1925-S MS64 PCGS, Full Bands. White, and most attractive. Population: 76 in 64, 103 higher.	\$1,075
1926-S MS 63 Full Bands PCGS. Soft golden toning across the obverse, a little russet color shows on the reverse. Easily choice save for a small mark on Liberty's cheek. Scarce, key date issue. Population: 28 in 63, 82 higher.	\$1,500
1926-S MS 64 Full Bands PCGS. One of the most difficult coins in the series with fully split bands, the '26-S is also an issue that is under constant pressure from collectors because of its low mintage of only 1.52 million pieces. This satiny, original coin is fully brilliant throughout. A lovely example of this rare issue. Population: 35 in 64, 54 higher.	\$2,450
1929-D MS66 PCGS, Full Bands. Bright and lustrous. Population: 29 in 66, 29 higher.	\$530
1930 MS65 PCGS, Full Bands. Bright and lustrous. Population: 75 in 65, 89 higher.	\$425

1931 MS65 PCGS, Full Bands. White, and most attractive. Population: 58 in 65, 77 higher.	\$840
1931-D MS66 PCGS, Full Bands. Lovely toning. Population: 64 in 66, 69 higher.	\$460
1934-D MS66 PCGS, Full Bands. Bright and lustrous. Population: 44 in 66, 50 higher.	\$920
1936-D MS65 PCGS, Full Bands. White, and most attractive. Population: 185 in 65, 283 higher.	\$300
1942/1 MS 62 NGC. A moderately toned example of this scarce and popular overdate dime. The surfaces are clean for the grade with a few scattered contact marks, mostly on the obverse. The underdigit is very bold on this coin requiring no magnification. Very scarce in all grades of mint state. Population: 6 in 62, 20 higher.	\$2,175

PROOF MERCURY DIMES

1936 PR64 NGC. Bright and lustrous. Population: 159 in 64, 425 higher.	\$640
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TWENTY-CENT PIECES

1875-S MS 64 NGC. Smokey-gray toning over both sides, slightly diminishing the original mint brilliance. Well defined, although not quite full, for the issue. Population: 245 in 64, 357 higher.	\$1,200
1875-S MS 65 NGC. Ex: Pittman Collection. Frosty and very well defined, even on the eagle's left wing which is invariably weak on this issue. An overlay of light golden-gray color clings to each side. Population: 94 in 65, 112 higher.	\$2,975
1876 MS 65 NGC. The second year of issue for this odd denomination and quite a scarce coin as a business strike. Fully struck in all areas with complete detail up to the top of the eagle's left wing and showing complete details on all the stars. Generally untuned with only the slightest hint of light golden patina around the peripheries on each side. Population: 20 in 65, 30 higher.	\$4,975

PROOF TWENTY-CENT PIECES

1876 PR 63 NGC. A beautiful white cameo that is sure to sell quickly. Population: 23 in 63, 98 higher.	\$1,625
1878 PR64 NGC. Deeply toned. Mintage: 600. Population: 59 in 64, 90 higher.	\$2,600

EARLY QUARTERS

1796 VF25 PCGS. A hint of original patination. Population: 6 in 25, 81 higher.	\$9,900
1804 VG10 PCGS Population: 16 in 10, 71 higher.	\$1,750
1806 MS61 PCGS Population: 9 in 61, 30 higher.	\$4,650

BUST QUARTERS

1818 XF45 NGC Population: 7 in 45, 119 higher.	\$650
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On-Line current inventory & new purchases can be viewed at the
Heritage Internet website: www.heritagecoin.com

- 1818 MS65 NGC. White, and most attractive.
Population: 13 in 65, 14 higher.\$12,000
- 1833 MS 64 NGC. An interesting example that has been struck with heavily rusted dies. A touch of light, silver-gray toning has begun to form on both sides. Perfect for type, date, or variety purposes.
Population: 12 in 64, 12 higher.\$4,175

SEATED QUARTERS

- 1840-O NO DRAPERY AU53 NGC. A hint of original patination.
Population: 4 in 53, 31 higher.\$525
- 1840-O Drapery MS 64 PCGS. An elusive high grade example of this early New Orleans issue. Choice with thick satiny luster and lightly toned surfaces. A couple of tiny marks on the reverse limit the grade.
Mintage: 43,000.
Population: 6 in 64, 7 higher.\$4,325
- 1842-O MS 64 PCGS. An important offering for the specialist, the 1842-O Large Date is a significant condition rarity in the Seated quarter series. It actually is scarcer than even the mintage of 157,000 pieces would indicate, as it is believed that some of the reported mintage may include coins dated 1841. The surfaces are virtually unmarked and show a light overlay of silver-gray and golden patina. Well struck throughout.
Population: 1 in 64, 1 higher.\$8,650
- 1851 MS 64 PCGS. A bold strike complements both sides of this choice specimen. Some medium-russet color is seen at the borders on both sides. Population 4 in 64, 5 finer.
Population: 4 in 64, 9 higher.\$3,525
- 1851-O AU 55 PCGS. A scarce date, with most apparently melted during the silver price advance attendant to the period of issue, which resulted in the silver weight reduction beginning in 1853 and later to keep future issues from being melted in large quantities. Seldom found in any decent grade, much less a delightful AU example. Bright with nearly full luster, a coin for the collector who demands high quality.
Population: 1 in 55, 7 higher.\$3,800
- 1852 MS 65 NGC. An extremely scarce date with very few coins graded in all grades. This piece is very lightly toned and a true gem in every sense of the word.
Population: 3 in 65, 5 higher.\$4,375
- 1853 ARR & RAYS MS64 NGC
Population: 49 in 64, 61 higher.\$4,225
- 1854-O ARROWS MS63 PCGS. Good original color.
Population: 12 in 63, 17 higher.\$1,525
- 1854-O Arrows MS 64 NGC. Satiny with tinges of faint golden color at the borders on each side. Unlike the half dollar where mint state examples of the New Orleans product are more available than similarly dated P-mints, the underappreciated 1854-O quarter was struck in far fewer numbers and is much more elusive in uncirculated condition than Philadelphia quarters of this date.
Population: 4 in 64, 7 higher.\$3,525
- 1855-O Arrows MS 62 PCGS. Semi-reflective surfaces and a very bold strike complement this exceedingly rare mint state Seated quarter. PCGS has graded only two uncirculated examples, this one and an MS 63, NGC has certified two pieces, the highest being an MS 61. Virtually untuned, this is a truly rare opportunity to acquire this important coin.
Population: 1 in 62, 2 higher.\$6,500
- 1857 MS66 NGC. Lovely toning.
Population: 22 in 66, 28 higher.\$5,150
- 1857-O AU55 PCGS. Bright and lustrous.
Population: 7 in 55, 17 higher.\$570

- 1859 MS64 NGC. Good original color.
Population: 10 in 64, 12 higher.\$2,275
- 1859-O AU55 PCGS. A hint of original patination
Population: 2 in 55, 7 higher.\$650
- 1861 MS63 NGC. Good original color.
Population: 55 in 63, 131 higher.\$400
- 1861 MS66 NGC. Good original color.
Population: 5 in 66, 7 higher.\$4,975
- 1864 MS 64 NGC. As with all silver and gold coins struck during the Civil War, the 1864 quarter is very difficult to locate as a business strike. This piece shows the die chip on the thigh of Liberty which is diagnostic of business strikes. The surfaces are mostly brilliant and show remarkably strong detailing on all the design elements.
Population: 7 in 64, 20 higher.\$2,275
- 1868 MS 65 NGC. One of just 29,400 pieces minted and, like all of the early Motto quarters, a rare issue in mint state. This piece is completely brilliant with exceptional, bright mint frost and a semi-prooflike finish in the fields. Fully struck and one of the finest examples known of this scarce issue. Mintage: 29,400.
Population: 3 in 65, 3 higher.\$4,975
- 1870-CC XF 40 NGC. A very important key-date coin seldom ever offered for sale and definitely the most difficult Seated Quarter to locate in any grade. This is the third finest example known for this date with no mint state examples seen by either NGC or PCGS. The surfaces are deeply, but attractively toned with a gray-green color and no detracting marks. A seldom offered rarity and the highlight of any Seated quarter collection. Mintage: 8,340.
Population: 1 in 40, 3 higher.\$18,500
- 1872-S MS 63 NGC. Ex: Eliasberg Collection. An extremely difficult piece to acquire in a high, collectible grade. Although a small group of certified mint state pieces exists, these are rarely offered for sale. Smooth and essentially untuned with plenty of luster, an exceptionally well defined piece.
Population: 1 in 63, 7 higher.\$14,750
- 1873-CC Arrows VF 20 PCGS. An extremely popular, low mintage issue (12,462 struck), that serves as either a very scarce date or a type coin, as this is the only Arrows CC Seated quarter. A well circulated example of this rare issue, displaying some dark stains on the obverse.
Population: 3 in 20, 6 higher.\$8,650
- 1874-S Arrows MS 62 Cleaned, Uncertified. Lightly toned, there are several areas of dullness on the surfaces resembling a pickled finish. A well defined example of this scarce branch-mint Arrows Seated quarter.\$625
- 1876-S MS65 NGC. Bright and lustrous.
Population: 7 in 65, 11 higher.\$2,175
- 1877 MS64 NGC. Good original color.
Population: 67 in 64, 135 higher.\$515
- 1877-CC MS64 NGC. Bright and lustrous.
Population: 61 in 64, 90 higher.\$920
- 1877-S/S MS 62 PCGS. The very rare and interesting S over horizontal S variety. Boldly struck with frosty lustrous surfaces that are essentially untuned.
Population: 4 in 62, 14 higher.\$1,950
- 1878-S MS62 PCGS. A hint of original patination.
Population: 2 in 62, 9 higher.\$1,500
- 1887 MS67 NGC. Bright and lustrous. Mintage: 10,000.
Population: 7 in 67, 8 higher.\$5,150

1889 MS 66 PCGS. Blazing white mint frost covers each side of this remarkable, untuned specimen. A scarce date with only 12,000 pieces originally struck, and surely one of the finer examples available today. Mintage: 12,000.
Population: 27 in 66, 34 higher.\$2,500

PROOF SEATED QUARTERS

1864 PR61 PCGS. A hint of original patination. Mintage: 470.
Population: 11 in 61, 124 higher.\$460

1873 No Arrows PR 64 NGC. Moderately contrasted devices highlight this deeply toned example. Only 600 coins were minted during a year where two types were issued. It could be argued that the date is underrated, especially when compared to its more valuable With Arrows counterpart. Mintage: 600.
Population: 38 in 64, 63 higher.\$850

1873 ARROWS PR64 NGC. White, and most attractive. Mintage: 540.
Population: 37 in 64, 51 higher.\$2,650

1874 Arrows PR 64 PCGS. Struck in only two years to indicate a slight weight change when the mint converted to the metric system, Arrows coinage has remained one of the most popular of all 19th century types. Proofs are especially coveted and scarce in high grades. This is an attractive piece with a hint of golden toning at the borders and deeply reflective mirrors that show a few stray hairlines here and there. Mintage: 700.
Population: 47 in 64, 75 higher.\$2,500

1882 PR64 NGC. Good original color.
Population: 56 in 64, 115 higher.\$650

1891 PR66 NGC Mintage: 600.
Population: 17 in 66, 28 higher.\$3,150

BARBER QUARTERS

1892 MS64 NGC. Bright and lustrous.
Population: 200 in 64, 359 higher.\$400

1892 MS65 PCGS. Lightly toned and quite pleasing.
Population: 64 in 65, 111 higher.\$1,075

1892 MS66 NGC. Good original color.
Population: 45 in 66, 56 higher.\$1,800

1894 MS64 NGC. Bright and lustrous.
Population: 29 in 64, 43 higher.\$595

1895 MS67 NGC. Lovely toning.
Population: 6 in 67, 6 higher.\$5,250

1896-O MS 65 NGC. A satiny gem, toned in delicate golden-orange hues over both sides and with a few specks of cobalt-blue at the borders. As a date, the '96-O has long been regarded as one the premier rarities in the Barber quarter series in mint state. Only a handful of gems are known to exist.
Population: 7 in 65, 9 higher.\$8,000

1897-O MS 64 NGC. The 1897-O is one of the most challenging issues in the entire series of Barber quarters. Very few are well struck, and even fewer qualify at the MS 64 or better grade levels. This is a very sharply struck example and condition-wise one of the finer examples known. The surfaces exude a soft, frosted glow unhampered by any toning on either side. As would be expected, there is one small mentionable surface flaw, that being a mark on Liberty's cheek.
Population: 6 in 64, 12 higher.\$2,000

1899-O MS63 NGC. Deeply toned.
Population: 11 in 63, 34 higher.\$540

1902-O MS63 PCGS. A hint of original patination.
Population: 8 in 63, 23 higher.\$1,050

1906 MS66 NGC
Population: 5 in 66, 7 higher.\$1,900

1906-O MS64 NGC. Good original color.
Population: 25 in 64, 45 higher.\$700

1909-S MS64 NGC. Good original color.
Population: 16 in 64, 37 higher.\$1,150

1910-D MS 65 PCGS. Bright, lustrous and white, a boldly struck example.
Population: 16 in 65, 20 higher.\$2,000

1913 MS65 PCGS. Bright and lustrous.
Population: 4 in 65, 6 higher.\$3,950

1913-S VF 20 NGC. A well balanced medium-gray specimen, fully original and free of mentionable distractions. The 1913-S quarter sports the lowest mintage of any regular minor issue from the 20th century (40,000 pieces) and most are well worn.
Population: 1 in 20, 28 higher.\$2,825

1915 MS64 NGC. Fully white, save for the barest trace of color.
Population: 71 in 64, 112 higher.\$400

1915-D MS65 PCGS. White, and most attractive.
Population: 58 in 65, 65 higher.\$1,250

1916-D BARBER MS64 PCGS. Bright and lustrous.
Population: 291 in 64, 482 higher.\$400

1916-D BARBER MS65 NGC. Fully white, save for the barest trace of color.
Population: 112 in 65, 143 higher.\$945

STANDING LIBERTY QUARTERS

1916 STANDING MS63 NGC. A hint of original patination.
Population: 42 in 63, 127 higher.\$6,950

1917 TYPE 1 MS65 NGC, Full Head. Bright and lustrous.
Population: 212 in 65, 308 higher.\$840

1917 TYPE 1 MS65 PCGS, Full Head. White, and most attractive.
Population: 440 in 65, 617 higher.\$1,100

1917 TYPE 1 MS67 NGC, Full Head
Population: 16 in 67, 16 higher.\$5,850

1917-D TYPE 2 MS64 PCGS, Full Head. Good original color.
Population: 47 in 64, 87 higher.\$1,100

1918-D MS 63 Full Head PCGS. Untoned with original white luster. A scarce and sought after date.
Population: 39 in 63, 122 higher.\$1,075

1921 MS 63 Full Head PCGS. A popular low-mintage issue, only 1.9 million were struck, this high end 1921 displays exceptionally clean, satiny fields and full, complete head definition. All of the rivets on the shield are defined as well. Brilliant and untuned.
Population: 22 in 63, 108 higher.\$1,050

1923-S MS 65 Full Head PCGS. Deep satiny luster, and an unusually bold strike for this date are present on this important date in the Standing Liberty quarter series. Each side is brilliant and essentially untuned.
Population: 32 in 65, 46 higher.\$3,425

1924-D MS64 PCGS, Full Head. A hint of original patination.
Population: 51 in 64, 85 higher.\$1,675

1924-S MS 63 Full Head PCGS. A scarce date with a full strike, this example exhibits frosty, lustrous surfaces and light milky toning. Population: 27 in 63, 84 higher.	\$1,475
1926-S MS64 NGC. Bright and lustrous. Population: 64 in 64, 87 higher.	\$1,000
1927 MS66 NGC, Full Head. White, and most attractive. Population: 7 in 66, 7 higher.	\$1,900
1927-S AU 58 NGC. A rare issue in higher grades, this piece exhibits light silver-gray patina equally over both sides. A very desirable, specimen for the collector. Population: 10 in 58, 69 higher.	\$3,350
1928-D MS64 PCGS, Full Head. A hint of original patination. Population: 30 in 64, 55 higher.	\$2,550
1928-S MS65 PCGS, Full Head. A hint of original patination. Population: 81 in 65, 114 higher.	\$570
1930 MS65 NGC, Full Head. Fully white, save for the barest trace of color. Population: 184 in 65, 219 higher.	\$445

WASHINGTON QUARTERS

1932-D MS 64 PCGS. Untoned and fully brilliant, just a couple of tiny milling marks on the obverse limit the grade. Key date in the series Population: 150 in 64, 171 higher.	\$1,250
1935-D MS65 NGC. Bright and lustrous. Population: 119 in 65, 161 higher.	\$435
1935-D MS65 PCGS. A hint of original patination. Population: 148 in 65, 179 higher.	\$420
1935-D MS 67 PCGS. Superb quality with strong eye appeal. Both sides are very lightly toned. A beautiful coin of virtually unimprovable quality. Population: 4 in 67, 4 higher.	\$2,550

PROOF WASHINGTON QUARTERS

1936 PR63 PCGS. A hint of original patination. Population: 99 in 63, 554 higher.	\$540
1936 PR64 PCGS. Bright and lustrous. Population: 259 in 64, 455 higher.	\$660
1936 PR64 PCGS. A hint of original patination. Population: 259 in 64, 455 higher.	\$740
1936 PR65 NGC. A hint of original patination. Population: 112 in 65, 178 higher.	\$850

EARLY HALF DOLLARS

1795 G4 Uncertified	\$625
1795 VG8 Uncertified	\$490
1795 VF20 NGC Population: 10 in 20, 119 higher.	\$1,500
1807 DRAPE BUST MS65 NGC. Lovely toning. Population: 2 in 65, 2 higher.	\$33,500

BUST HALF DOLLARS

1807 Capped Bust VF 25 NGC. O-111b, R.5. The so-called "Bearded Goddess" which shows a long, curving die crack below the chin of Liberty to the top of the bust, resembling a beard. Another interesting numismatic element on this coin is the dual denomination on the reverse, that is, a mistaken overpunching of 50/20. Deep charcoal patina covers both sides with brilliantish highlights. Population: 3 in 25, 63 higher.	\$2,450
1808 MS 62 NGC. O-104, R.3. A deeply toned example exhibiting shades of steel-gray, golden, and rose in the protected areas. An elusive date in mint state. Population: 6 in 62, 21 higher.	\$1,800
1812 AU55 PCGS. Brown. Population: 40 in 55, 176 higher.	\$350
1813 50C/UNI AU50 Uncertified	\$570
1827 AU58 Uncertified	\$370
1830 MS64 PCGS. Lovely toning. Population: 50 in 64, 60 higher.	\$2,125
1833 MS63 NGC. A hint of original patination. Population: 34 in 63, 68 higher.	\$1,050
1834 MS66 NGC. Good original color. Population: 8 in 66, 10 higher.	\$10,750
1836 Lettered Edge MS 63 NGC. O-119, R.3. Fully, creamy luster flows subtly beneath moderate gray-gold toning. A smooth and attractive example from the final year for the type. Population: 36 in 63, 70 higher.	\$945
1836 Reeded Edge VF 35 PCGS. A scarce coin in all grades with a mintage of only 1200 pieces. This example is a medium gray color, evenly worn, with a couple of minor circulation marks. Population: 16 in 35, 80 higher.	\$1,400
1839-O AU55 NGC. A hint of original patination. Population: 10 in 55, 33 higher.	\$1,475
1839-O MS 64 PCGS. Toned in a deep steel-gray color, with some interesting die breaks connecting the legends and devices on both sides. Scarce in mint condition and always popular with the O mintmark on the obverse. Population: 7 in 64, 8 higher.	\$9,700

SEATED HALF DOLLARS

1839 No Drapery AU 53 NGC. Over time, a moderate layer of charcoal color has formed on each side. This gradually deepens to golden-russet at the borders, providing an acceptable level of eye appeal. Collected as a one year type and popular as the first year of the long-lived Liberty Seated series. Population: 1 in 53, 20 higher.	\$1,475
1839 Drapery MS 63 PCGS. A very attractive example with shimmering luster and essentially no toning. Population: 7 in 63, 17 higher.	\$1,750
1844-O MS64 NGC. Lovely toning. Population: 3 in 64, 6 higher.	\$4,050
1850-O MS64 NGC. Good original color. Population: 17 in 64, 22 higher.	\$2,400

1852 MS 64 PCGS. The 1852 is very scarce in all grades, being heavily melted due to the weight reduction in the following year. Fully original with an untoned appearance over both sides. Some light planchet striations on the obverse do not detract.
Population: 2 in 64, 4 higher.\$3,525

1854-O Arrows MS 64 PCGS. A scarce date at this grade. This piece is very lightly toned on the reverse. Fully defined.
Population: 49 in 64, 63 higher.\$2,450

1854-O ARROWS MS65 NGC. White, and most attractive.
Population: 6 in 65, 8 higher.\$7,300

1857 MS62 NGC. Good original color.
Population: 9 in 62, 40 higher.\$425

1857 MS 65 NGC. Essentially brilliant with vibrant luster and only localized weakness on Liberty's head and surrounding stars.
Population: 5 in 65, 6 higher.\$5,150

1859 MS 65 NGC. Sharp and frosty with bright surfaces and a hint of peripheral toning. Often listed at or near common date No Motto price, the 1859 is several times scarcer than a number of these issues in uncirculated.
Population: 4 in 65, 4 higher.\$5,150

1860 MS65 NGC. Good original color.
Population: 3 in 65, 5 higher.\$5,200

1863 MS65 PCGS. Lightly toned and quite pleasing.
Population: 5 in 65, 6 higher.\$4,650

1866-S MS65 NGC. Lovely toning.
Population: 1 in 65, 2 higher.\$8,550

1871-S MS 65 NGC. A lovely, lightly toned gem. The mintmark is very weak, and were this not in a holder the casual observer would never know it to be a product of the San Francisco mint. This is the finest example thus far certified by NGC.
Population: 1 in 65, 1 higher.\$5,400

1875 MS65 NGC. Lovely toning.
Population: 5 in 65, 7 higher.\$3,175

1875-S MS 65 PCGS. Mottled steel-gray and golden toning covers both sides of this interesting Seated half, with the underlying luster peeking through on occasion. A couple of inconsequential surface marks limit the grade.
Population: 31 in 65, 35 higher.\$2,500

1876 MS65 NGC. Lovely toning.
Population: 7 in 65, 7 higher.\$3,800

1877-CC MS64 PCGS. Fully white, save for the barest trace of color.
Population: 22 in 64, 38 higher.\$1,050

1879 AU58 NGC. A hint of original patination. Mintage: 4,800.
Population: 5 in 58, 130 higher.\$615

1879 MS 66 NGC. A minuscule mintage of only 4,800 business strikes makes this a very desirable date in the Seated half dollar series. This is a frosty representative of this scarcer date with dusky, gray-violet and gunmetal-blue patina on each side, and a full, sharp strike.
Population: 14 in 66, 17 higher.\$3,950

1881 MS 66 PCGS. With only 10,000 business strikes produced this year, the 1881 (along with other low mintage dates from this decade) has long been sought out because of its perceived rarity. This is a nicely toned coin that is fully original and shows the semi-prooflike fields common to many business strikes from the 1880s. Sharply struck with no mentionable abrasions on either side. Mintage: 10,000.
Population: 8 in 66, 9 higher.\$4,700

1883 AU55 PCGS. Bright and lustrous. Mintage: 8,000.
Population: 4 in 55, 75 higher.\$515

1884 MS 64 NGC. Mostly brilliant (except the borders) with partially reflective fields, but not deeply mirrored enough to be confused with an actual proof. Low mintage issue with only 4,400 business strikes minted. Mintage: 4,400.
Population: 14 in 64, 42 higher.\$1,300

1884 MS66 PCGS. White, and most attractive. Mintage: 4,400.
Population: 4 in 66, 4 higher.\$5,500

1886 MS65 NGC. White, and most attractive. Mintage: 5,000.
Population: 8 in 65, 8 higher.\$3,575

1889 MS 66 PCGS. A popular, low mintage, business strike date of the 80s, this specimen exhibits a beautiful overlay of multicolored obverse and reverse toning. Well struck and satiny smooth, an attractive coin.
Population: 4 in 66, 4 higher.\$4,700

PROOF SEATED HALF DOLLARS

1869 PR62 PCGS. A hint of original patination. Mintage: 600.
Population: 33 in 62, 117 higher.\$525

1879 PR64 NGC. Good original color.
Population: 56 in 64, 99 higher.\$975

BARBER HALF DOLLARS

1894-S MS62 PCGS. A hint of original patination.
Population: 17 in 62, 50 higher.\$625

1895-O MS 65 NGC. Well struck, essentially untoned, and fully lustrous. A small chatter mark on Liberty's nose keeps this coin from an even higher grade.
Population: 4 in 65, 5 higher.\$6,150

1896 MS65 NGC. Good original color.
Population: 6 in 65, 7 higher.\$4,875

1896-S MS 64 PCGS. The bright, lustrous, silver-gray surfaces reveal a completely untoned appearance. The detail on this key date Barber is all there, displaying razor sharp definition over both sides. For the sake of accuracy, some minuscule vertical roller marks are seen under close scrutiny on the obverse. Scarcer date. Population: 11 in 64, 6 finer.
Population: 11 in 64, 17 higher.\$4,225

1898-S MS65 PCGS. Bright and lustrous.
Population: 5 in 65, 6 higher.\$7,300

1899-O MS 64 PCGS. Satiny luster with a pleasant, silver-gray cast. Some typical striking weakness evident on the reverse, but this does not detract from the pleasing appearance of this piece.
Population: 11 in 64, 18 higher.\$2,075

1899-S MS 65 NGC. A high grade, upper-end Barber half, this is one of the finer 1899-S halves known, and one that would be hard to improve upon in terms of both technical merit as well as eye appeal. Each side has a completely white, untoned appearance. The portrait of Liberty shows some microscopic horizontal die striations, the remainder of the coin is free from any troubling abrasions. Well struck throughout.
Population: 4 in 65, 9 higher.\$4,975

1900-O MS 65 NGC. Fully brilliant with swirling luster. A scattering of marks on Liberty's cheek and a slight weakness of definition on the reverse keep this coin from an even loftier grade.
Population: 2 in 65, 3 higher.\$13,000

1900-S MS65 PCGS. White, and most attractive.
Population: 3 in 65, 3 higher.\$13,250

1903-S MS 63 NGC. A bright and attractive coin with an essentially untoned appearance on each side. The obverse shows a number of horizontal roller marks, the reverse shows some also, but not as visible. These are probably the only grade-limiting factor. Population: 6 in 63, 27 higher.	\$1,475
1906-S MS66 PCGS . Population: 3 in 66, 5 higher.	\$7,200
1907-D MS62 PCGS. A hint of original patination. Population: 27 in 62, 83 higher.	\$460
1908-D MS64 NGC. A hint of original patination. Population: 27 in 64, 38 higher.	\$895
1908-O MS 66 PCGS. Light toning on the obverse with a brilliant reverse. A lovely high grade example that combines creamy luster and smooth surfaces that reveal a minimum of contact marks. Population: 15 in 66, 24 higher.	\$4,300
1908-S MS 65 NGC. This is an issue one would expect to be more plentiful than it is when judged by mintage figures alone. More than 1.6 million pieces were struck, but it is in constant demand by collectors from Fine through the mint state grades. Only three other pieces have been so graded by NGC with one finer. This is undoubtedly one of the finest of the five known NGC gems with its soft, frosted mint luster that is overlaid by cinnamon-brown patina with a few sprinkles of darker colors on the obverse. Sharply defined throughout. Population: 3 in 65, 4 higher.	\$3,800
1909-S MS64 PCGS. Bright and lustrous. Population: 12 in 64, 27 higher.	\$2,000
1910 MS65 NGC. A hint of original patination. Population: 5 in 65, 8 higher.	\$3,200
1911-D MS 65 NGC. Moderately toned in variegated gray hues. Virtually no contact marks show on this conservatively graded specimen. Well struck throughout. Population: 7 in 65, 11 higher.	\$2,700
1911-S MS65 NGC. A hint of original patination. Population: 3 in 65, 3 higher.	\$4,450
1915-S MS64 NGC. A hint of original patination. Population: 46 in 64, 71 higher.	\$895
1915-S MS65 NGC. A hint of original patination. Population: 20 in 65, 25 higher.	\$2,275

PROOF BARBER HALF DOLLARS

1893 PR66 NGC. Lovely toning. Mintage: 792. Population: 24 in 66, 38 higher.	\$4,050
1894 PR64 NGC. Good original color. Mintage: 972. Population: 50 in 64, 112 higher.	\$975
1899 PR60 PCGS. A hint of original patination. Mintage: 846. Population: 6 in 60, 180 higher.	\$430
1903 PR66 PCGS. White, and most attractive. Mintage: 755. Population: 9 in 66, 17 higher.	\$4,600

WALKING LIBERTY HALF DOLLARS

1916 MS 66 NGC. A lovely untoned example of the first year of the series. Population: 24 in 66, 25 higher.	\$2,325
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1917 MS65 NGC. Lightly toned and quite pleasing. Population: 121 in 65, 139 higher.	\$625
1917 MS66 PCGS. Bright and lustrous. Population: 41 in 66, 43 higher.	\$1,850
1917-D OBVERSE MS63 PCGS. A hint of original patination. Population: 121 in 63, 277 higher.	\$785
1917-S Reverse MS 64 PCGS. Well struck overall with only slight softness of detail in the centers. Both sides exhibit light golden color against the partial granularity of the coin's surfaces. Population: 88 in 64, 113 higher.	\$2,450
1918 MS63 NGC. Fully white, save for the barest trace of color. Population: 53 in 63, 214 higher.	\$775
1918 MS63 PCGS. A hint of original patination. Population: 104 in 63, 277 higher.	\$760
1919 MS 65 NGC. One of the difficult mint state dates in the teens with full luster and a reasonably good strike. There is no toning and the coin is fully white. Only a couple of minuscule abrasions keep this from a higher grade. Population: 21 in 65, 29 higher.	\$4,050
1921 MS63 NGC. Good original color. Population: 21 in 63, 83 higher.	\$4,050
1921-D MS 63 NGC. One of the popular key dates of the series, and always difficult to find in mint state. Frosty, with just a light amount of original golden toning. Population: 23 in 63, 81 higher.	\$4,875
1921-D MS 65 NGC. One of the widely recognized keys to the Walking Liberty half set, the 1921-D has the lowest mintage of the series with a mere 208,000 pieces struck. Mint state pieces are seldom seen as few were saved from circulation. This is a well struck coin that is not fully brought up but does show a uniform detailing over the devices on each side. Exhibiting soft, frosted mint luster, the coin appears untoned but does have just the slightest hint of patina when closely examined. An attractive and very scarce choice example of this key date issue. Population: 10 in 65, 13 higher.	\$12,500
1921-S XF40 NGC Population: 5 in 40, 58 higher.	\$3,350
1929-S MS65 NGC. Bright and lustrous. Population: 66 in 65, 83 higher.	\$1,825
1933-S MS64 NGC. A hint of original patination. Population: 79 in 64, 148 higher.	\$1,250
1933-S MS 65 PCGS. A gem example that is mostly brilliant with just a tinge of light, mottled golden toning overlaying each side. Population: 99 in 65, 138 higher.	\$2,700
1933-S MS 66 NGC. Last of the early Walkers, and an important coin as such. This date is not easy to locate in high grades. This particular piece is fully struck in most all areas and even sports fully defined feathers in the center of the eagle's breast. A few small, scattered marks limit the grade, and the surfaces are mostly white and virtually untoned. Population: 22 in 66, 23 higher.	\$3,150
1934 MS66 NGC. Fully white, save for the barest trace of color. Population: 152 in 66, 198 higher.	\$365
1935-D MS65 PCGS. Lovely toning. Population: 192 in 65, 202 higher.	\$1,000
1935-S MS 65 PCGS. Fully original and lustrous under light, hazy toning. The center details are not fully brought up. Population: 153 in 65, 176 higher.	\$1,475

1935-S MS65 NGC. Bright and lustrous. Population: 102 in 65, 116 higher.	\$1,475
1936-D MS66 NGC. A hint of original patination. Population: 66 in 66, 68 higher.	\$625
1938-D MS64 NGC. Bright and lustrous. Population: 192 in 64, 453 higher.	\$500
1941 MS67 PCGS. Bright and lustrous. Population: 196 in 67, 201 higher.	\$415
1941-S MS66 PCGS Population: 53 in 66, 54 higher.	\$2,875
1942-S MS 66 NGC. Full, satiny luster and original toning, particularly on the reverse. Population: 69 in 66, 71 higher.	\$810
1944 MS67 NGC. Bright and lustrous. Population: 8 in 67, 8 higher.	\$1,950
1944-S MS65 NGC. Bright and lustrous. Population: 664 in 65, 702 higher.	\$310
1947-D MS66 NGC. Fully white, save for the barest trace of color. Population: 185 in 66, 192 higher.	\$540

PROOF WALKING LIBERTY HALF DOLLARS

1936 PR64 NGC. A hint of original patination. Population: 222 in 64, 587 higher.	\$1,575
1936 PR65 NGC. Lightly toned and quite pleasing. Population: 175 in 65, 365 higher.	\$2,450
1936 PR66 NGC. White, and most attractive. Population: 166 in 66, 190 higher.	\$2,975
1936 PR67 NGC. Good original color. Population: 24 in 67, 24 higher.	\$6,050
1939 PR66 NGC. Bright and lustrous. Population: 323 in 66, 497 higher.	\$435
1940 PR65 NGC. A hint of original patination. Population: 366 in 65, 835 higher.	\$335
1940 PR66 NGC. A hint of original patination. Population: 335 in 66, 469 higher.	\$380
1941 PR67 NGC Population: 144 in 67, 153 higher.	\$595

EARLY DOLLARS

1795 DRAPE BUST XF40 NGC Mintage: 42,738. Population: 16 in 40, 68 higher.	\$3,100
1795 Draped Bust AU 50 NGC. B-14, BB-51. A distinctive variety as the bust is off-center on the obverse, being placed too far to the left. This coin is almost completely brilliant, there is just the slightest bit of central color on the reverse. Sharply struck in most areas with strong central details including the eagle's head. There are a few minor adjustment marks noted on the obverse, but little else one could call meaningful in the way of superficial blemishes. Population: 7 in 50, 34 higher.	\$6,350
1797 VF20 PCGS Population: 46 in 20, 264 higher.	\$1,425

1799 AU 50 PCGS. B-16, BB-158. The so-called "Close 17 Obverse" and readily identified by the close proximity of the 1 and 7 in the date. Moderate amounts of gray patina cover both sides. Well struck throughout, all of the details are sharply defined. There are a couple of tiny abrasions noted on the obverse. Population: 68 in 50, 221 higher.	\$3,150
1799/8 AU 50 NGC. B-1, BB-142. An especially well struck example of this popular and scarce overdated Bust dollar. Toned a subdued shade of soft, light-gray on each side, the surfaces are quite clean with few distracting abrasions or adjustment marks. A fine example of this interesting coin. Population: 3 in 50, 35 higher.	\$3,750

SEATED DOLLARS

1840 AU50 NGC Population: 3 in 50, 33 higher.	\$730
1845 XF45 NGC Mintage: 24,500. Population: 11 in 45, 35 higher.	\$595
1845 AU55 NGC. Good original color. Mintage: 24,500. Population: 4 in 55, 21 higher.	\$1,300
1845 AU55 NGC Mintage: 24,500. Population: 4 in 55, 21 higher.	\$1,250
1849 XF45 PCGS Population: 24 in 45, 141 higher.	\$435
1849 AU53 PCGS. Bright and lustrous. Population: 17 in 53, 99 higher.	\$595
1850-O AU58 NGC Mintage: 40,000. Population: 5 in 58, 8 higher.	\$4,975
1854 AU 58 NGC. One of the most difficult non-proof dates in the series, not only in the higher grades, but in Good condition, as well. The example we offer here has nice surfaces, bold detail and very deep steel-gray colorations overall. Although this date shows a mintage figure of 33,140, which is higher than many of its contemporaries, the 1854 has long been recognized as a rarity. One thought is that many were shipped to China and subsequently lost or melted. Mintage: 33,140. Population: 2 in 58, 15 higher.	\$5,150
1856 AU53 PCGS. Good original color. Population: 5 in 53, 34 higher.	\$2,075
1859-O AU53 NGC. A hint of original patination. Population: 6 in 53, 144 higher.	\$490
1859-S XF 45 NGC. The only S-mint No Motto issue, one of just 20,000 pieces struck, with most survivors grading VF or less. Deep silver-gray surfaces with ample sharpness and few appreciable marks. Population: 9 in 45, 38 higher.	\$1,250
1859-S AU 50 PCGS. One of the scarcer dates in the series with a mintage of only 20,000 pieces. Medium golden-gray surfaces are accented with traces of underlying luster. For pedigree purposes, there is a small group of marks under the AT of STATES on the reverse. Population: 12 in 50, 45 higher.	\$3,025

1859-S MS 61 PCGS. The year 1859 was the first for production of silver dollars at the San Francisco mint. Only 20,000 pieces were struck, and it is a wonder any survive today as the reason for striking these coins was for export to China to be used as trade dollars. In mint condition they are extremely rare. This is a sharply struck piece that has reflective fields overlaid with some light, silver-gray patina. The surfaces show numerous small marks that account for the grade, and there is much original brilliance. An important Seated dollar and sure to be of interest to the many specialists in this series. Mintage: 20,000.
Population: 2 in 61, 6 higher.\$8,550

1860 AU58 NGC. A hint of original patination.
Population: 4 in 58, 37 higher.\$1,050

1861 AU 58 NGC. A light gray example of this popular Civil War dollar. This piece has a few scattered field marks and some remaining luster.
Population: 4 in 58, 19 higher.\$1,900

1867 MS62 NGC Mintage: 46,900.
Population: 2 in 62, 9 higher.\$3,025

1869 AU50 PCGS
Population: 6 in 50, 57 higher.\$730

1872-S VF20 NGC
Population: 2 in 20, 30 higher.\$500

1873-CC VF 25 NGC. One of four CC-mint dates in the series and by far, the rarest of the four. This date has an extremely low mintage of only 2,300 pieces. The example we offer here is a pleasing, problem-free coin, with no mentionable defects or marks. It represents one of the few pieces available to collectors and it will make a nice addition to any advanced collection.
Population: 1 in 25, 12 higher.\$9,750

PROOF SEATED DOLLARS

1860 PR64 PCGS. Good original color.
Population: 22 in 64, 28 higher.\$4,550

1866 PR64 NGC. Good original color. Mintage: 725.
Population: 51 in 64, 68 higher.\$4,450

TRADE DOLLARS

1876-CC MS 63 NGC. Deep, rainbow, multicolored patina covers partially reflective surfaces with, unfortunately, enough scruffiness to account for the grade. This date is scarce and undervalued in mint state.
Population: 4 in 63, 6 higher.\$12,500

1878-S MS64 NGC. Fully white, save for the barest trace of color.
Population: 34 in 64, 56 higher.\$2,275

PROOF TRADE DOLLARS

1875 PR64 NGC Mintage: 700.
Population: 34 in 64, 50 higher.\$3,425

1879 PR 65 PCGS. From 1878 to 1885, only proof strikings of the Trade dollar were made by the mint in Philadelphia. These were not exported as were the earlier business strikes, and many subsequently were mishandled or lost. Moderately toned a splotchy violet-brown and charcoal color, a pleasing example of this lovely type coin.
Population: 43 in 65, 62 higher.\$6,350

1883 PR 66 NGC. A popular proof-only issue with a mintage of only 979 pieces. This is a sparkling, deeply mirrored example that is lightly toned, although the gray-gold tints do nothing to diminish the attractiveness of the cameo contrast. A superlative example of this popular series. Mintage: 979.
Population: 15 in 66, 24 higher.\$9,900

MORGAN DOLLARS

1878 7TF REV 1878 MS65 NGC. Fully white, save for the barest trace of color.
Population: 153 in 65, 157 higher.\$865

1878-S MS66 NGC. Bright and lustrous.
Population: 119 in 66, 123 higher.\$730

1879-CC MS64 PCGS. Fully white, save for the barest trace of color.
Population: 245 in 64, 278 higher.\$4,450

1879-CC MS 64 PCGS. Typical scuffiness on the obverse for the grade. Fully lustrous and untuned, a very popular date which will always excite the Morgan collector at any level.
Population: 245 in 64, 278 higher.\$4,775

1879-CC MS65 PCGS. Good original color.
Population: 31 in 65, 33 higher.\$16,250

1879-S MS67 NGC. Bright and lustrous.
Population: 304 in 67, 316 higher.\$540

1880-O MS64 NGC. Bright and lustrous.
Population: 403 in 64, 414 higher.\$1,350

1880-S MS67 NGC. Bright and lustrous.
Population: 559 in 67, 578 higher.\$570

1886-O MS63 PCGS. Bright and lustrous.
Population: 217 in 63, 300 higher.\$2,825

1886-S MS64 NGC. A hint of original patination.
Population: 265 in 64, 310 higher.\$460

1887 MS67 NGC. White, and most attractive.
Population: 27 in 67, 27 higher.\$2,125

1887-S MS64 NGC. Bright and lustrous.
Population: 396 in 64, 461 higher.\$335

1888-O MS65 NGC. Bright and lustrous.
Population: 505 in 65, 517 higher.\$350

1888-O MS66 PCGS. A hint of original patination.
Population: 31 in 66, 31 higher.\$3,025

1889-O MS64 NGC. Fully white, save for the barest trace of color.
Population: 356 in 64, 388 higher.\$435

1890-CC MS65 PCGS. Bright and lustrous.
Population: 96 in 65, 100 higher.\$5,550

1891-CC MS 65 PCGS. Mostly brilliant throughout with intricately detailed surfaces. An exceptionally clean example with minimal abrasions.
Population: 180 in 65, 193 higher.\$2,825

1892 MS64 PCGS. Bright and lustrous.
Population: 573 in 64, 655 higher.\$525

1892-CC MS62 NGC. Bright and lustrous.
Population: 227 in 62, 1,043 higher.\$435

1892-CC MS63 PCGS. Bright and lustrous.
Population: 877 in 63, 1,541 higher.\$595

1892-O MS64 NGC. Bright and lustrous. Population: 527 in 64, 569 higher.	\$435
1893-O AU53 PCGS. Fully white, save for the barest trace of color. Population: 46 in 53, 760 higher.	\$570
1894 MS 63 NGC. The 1894 is a low-mintage date by Morgan dollar standards and most specimens found are well worn. Any mint state examples are considered a prized addition to the typical collection of this always popular series. Softly defined in the centers, the luster is too muted for a higher grade. Population: 76 in 63, 119 higher.	\$2,700
1894 MS 64 NGC. A rare and highly coveted Morgan in strict mint condition, only 110,972 pieces were struck and most of these entered circulation. This is a deeply toned example exhibiting an above average strike, colorful, original toning overall, and only one mentionable abrasion, that being on Liberty's cheek. Population: 41 in 64, 43 higher.	\$5,150
1896-O MS62 NGC. Fully white, save for the barest trace of color. Population: 127 in 62, 175 higher.	\$2,075
1896-O MS 62 PCGS. Scarce in all grades of uncirculated, this example has the usual dull gray luster this issue is known for, but shows minimal abrasions for an MS 62. Weakly defined in the centers. Population: 203 in 62, 270 higher.	\$2,325
1896-S MS 63 PCGS. Lightly toned with some heavy obverse abrasions limiting the grade. This scarce date is always in demand. Population: 271 in 63, 450 higher.	\$1,625
1896-S MS63 PCGS. Bright and lustrous. Population: 271 in 63, 450 higher.	\$1,425
1897-O MS 62 PCGS. Fairly well struck with better luster than is expected on this generally drab issue. There are suggestions of light golden color on the obverse and just the slightest scuffiness precludes a higher rating. Population: 191 in 62, 283 higher.	\$1,525
1897-S MS65 NGC. Bright and lustrous. Population: 326 in 65, 382 higher.	\$435
1898 MS66 NGC. Fully white, save for the barest trace of color. Population: 73 in 66, 73 higher.	\$865
1898-S MS65 NGC. Good original color. Population: 54 in 65, 56 higher.	\$1,250
1900 MS67 NGC. White, and most attractive. Population: 5 in 67, 5 higher.	\$9,450
1900-S MS65 PCGS. A hint of original patination. Population: 237 in 65, 287 higher.	\$1,225
1902 MS65 NGC. Bright and lustrous. Population: 374 in 65, 417 higher.	\$325
1903-S AU50 NGC Population: 14 in 50, 133 higher.	\$810
1903-S MS 64 PCGS. Clean silver-gray surfaces with ample luster and a tinge of golden color. One of the most conditionally rare issues in the series, the 1903-S is most often seen well worn and, at best, XF in grade. Mint state survivors are very scarce. Population: 149 in 64, 235 higher.	\$5,200
1904 MS65 NGC. White, and most attractive. Population: 39 in 65, 40 higher.	\$3,100
1904-S MS64 PCGS. White, and most attractive. Population: 193 in 64, 259 higher.	\$2,875

1904-S MS65 NGC, Prooflike. Good original color. Population: 6 in 65, 6 higher.	\$5,400
1921-S MS65 NGC. Bright and lustrous. Population: 128 in 65, 133 higher.	\$1,050
1921-S MS66 PCGS. Lovely toning. Population: 5 in 66, 5 higher.	\$15,750

PROOF MORGAN DOLLARS

1881 PR 60 Uncertified. Lightly toned surfaces with some noticeable hairlines on the obverse and reverse. An affordable proof Morgan dollar. Mintage: 975.	\$760
1881 PR 66 PCGS. A colorful, originally toned example of popular issue. Under the colorations, the surfaces are deeply mirrored and the devices have a nice cameo contrast. Mintage: 975. Population: 18 in 66, 26 higher.	\$6,150
1882 PR65 NGC. Stunning cameo contrast over brilliant, white fields. Population: 39 in 65, 82 higher.	\$4,650
1886 PR65 NGC Mintage: 886. Population: 34 in 65, 56 higher.	\$4,650
1893 PR65 NGC Mintage: 792. Population: 20 in 65, 63 higher.	\$4,550
1900 PR64 PCGS. Deeply toned. Mintage: 912. Population: 46 in 64, 79 higher.	\$2,125
1901 PR64 NGC. Bright and lustrous. Mintage: 813. Population: 48 in 64, 100 higher.	\$2,650
1902 PR 65 NGC. A mostly brilliant proof striking that evidences the normal lack of field-to-device contrast so commonly seen on early 1900s issues. Well struck and showing virtually none of the often seen hairlines in the fields. This is an impressive proof dollar with all of the eye appeal of a full gem. Mintage: 777. Population: 34 in 65, 55 higher.	\$3,900
1904 PR65 NGC. Good original color. Mintage: 650. Population: 21 in 65, 45 higher.	\$4,225

PEACE DOLLARS

1921 PEACE MS64 NGC. A hint of original patination. Population: 1,168 in 64, 1,569 higher.	\$350
1921 PEACE MS64 NGC. Bright and lustrous. Population: 1,168 in 64, 1,569 higher.	\$400
1921 PEACE MS64 PCGS. Fully white, save for the barest trace of color. Population: 1,639 in 64, 2,108 higher.	\$400
1922 MS67 PCGS. White, and most attractive. Population: 10 in 67, 10 higher.	\$9,200
1922-D MS66 PCGS. White, and most attractive. Population: 67 in 66, 68 higher.	\$2,450
1922-D MS 66 PCGS. Fully brilliant, this date is generally known for its flat strike, excessive bagmarks and uneven appearance. This coin is a wonderful exception to that rule and ranks as one of the finest known examples. Population: 67 in 66, 68 higher.	\$2,000
1922-D MS66 PCGS Population: 67 in 66, 68 higher.	\$2,275

1922-S MS 65 PCGS. Frosty-white and displaying a very light toning streak on each side. Both central devices are very lightly marked. A bright gem. Population: 92 in 65, 96 higher.	\$2,000
1924-S MS 64 NGC. A scarcer, choice Peace dollar and a mostly bright specimen. A few contact marks restrict the grade. Population: 318 in 64, 366 higher.	\$785
1924-S MS64 PCGS Population: 475 in 64, 523 higher.	\$1,100
1924-S MS64 NGC. White, and most attractive. Population: 318 in 64, 366 higher.	\$975
1925 MS66 NGC. Bright and lustrous. Population: 271 in 66, 271 higher.	\$490
1925-S MS64 NGC. A hint of original patination. Population: 622 in 64, 660 higher.	\$435
1926-D MS65 PCGS. A hint of original patination. Population: 383 in 65, 441 higher.	\$515
1926-D MS65 PCGS. White, and most attractive. Population: 383 in 65, 441 higher.	\$540
1926-S MS65 PCGS. Bright and lustrous. Population: 199 in 65, 214 higher.	\$810
1926-S MS65 PCGS. Fully white, save for the barest trace of color. Population: 199 in 65, 214 higher.	\$730
1926-S MS 66 PCGS. Ex: Jack Lee Collection. A splendid example of this underappreciated issue. The surfaces are highly lustrous and overall the coin is at the upper end of gem examples of this date. Brilliant throughout, there is a slight overlay of milky patina. Only the slightest marks show on either side, none of which visually impair the coin. Population: 14 in 66, 15 higher.	\$3,675
1926-S MS66 NGC. Lovely toning. Population: 10 in 66, 10 higher.	\$2,975
1927 MS65 NGC. Good original color. Population: 43 in 65, 43 higher.	\$1,800
1927 MS65 PCGS. A hint of original patination. Population: 116 in 65, 119 higher.	\$2,175
1927-S MS64 NGC. A hint of original patination. Population: 431 in 64, 476 higher.	\$565
1927-S MS65 NGC. Bright and lustrous. Population: 44 in 65, 45 higher.	\$7,300
1928 MS65 NGC. Bright and lustrous. Population: 42 in 65, 43 higher.	\$2,700
1934-D MS65 PCGS. White, and most attractive. Population: 187 in 65, 205 higher.	\$1,800
1934-D MS 65 PCGS. This is one of the scarcer dates in the Peace dollar series, and is well struck and moderately toned in light gray and gold-en colors. Also, there is a minimum of troublesome abrasion marks. Population: 187 in 65, 205 higher.	\$1,625
1934-D MS 65 NGC. A pristine example of this scarcer, semi-key Peace dol-lar. The surfaces are nearly void of contact marks and the mint luster is thick and creamy with a slight milky-golden tone in the fields. Fully struck. Population: 95 in 65, 108 higher.	\$1,325

1934-S MS 64 NGC. Fully brilliant and displaying the exceptional mint from this rare issue is so well known for. Well struck in most areas with only slight softness in the centers. Population: 120 in 64, 166 higher.	\$3,475
1935 MS65 PCGS. White, and most attractive. Population: 374 in 65, 421 higher.	\$565
1935 MS65 PCGS Population: 374 in 65, 421 higher.	\$500
1935 MS65 PCGS. A hint of original patination. Population: 374 in 65, 421 higher.	\$540
1935-S MS65 PCGS. Bright and lustrous. Population: 242 in 65, 271 higher.	\$1,000

COMMEMORATIVE GOLD

1903 Louisiana Purchase ñ Jefferson MS66 NGC Mintage: 17,500. Population: 98 in 66, 108 higher.	\$2,550
1903 Louisiana Purchase - McKinley MS64 PCGS Mintage: 17,500. Population: 530 in 64, 1,104 higher.	\$865
1904 Lewis & Clark AU53 Uncertified Mintage: 10,025.	\$335
1904 Lewis & Clark MS64 PCGS Mintage: 10,025. Population: 393 in 64, 594 higher.	\$2,325
1904 Lewis & Clark MS66 PCGS. Brown. Mintage: 10,025. Population: 43 in 66, 48 higher.	\$7,400
1905 Lewis & Clark MS63 PCGS Mintage: 10,000. Population: 313 in 63, 833 higher.	\$2,400
1905 Lewis & Clark MS66 PCGS Mintage: 10,000. Population: 24 in 66, 24 higher.	\$24,000
1915-S Panama-Pacific Gold Dollar MS64 PCGS Mintage: 15,000. Population: 960 in 64, 1,858 higher.	\$675
1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle XF40 ANACS Mintage: 6,749. ..	\$975
1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle MS64 PCGS Mintage: 6,749. Population: 526 in 64, 1,031 higher.	\$2,600
1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle MS 64 NGC. A pleasing near-gem example. No spots or distractions of any kind. Mintage: 6,749. Population: 257 in 64, 687 higher.	\$2,650
1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle MS64 PCGS Mintage: 6,749. Population: 526 in 64, 1,031 higher.	\$2,600
1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle MS64 NGC Mintage: 6,749. Population: 257 in 64, 687 higher.	\$2,400
1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle MS65 NGC Mintage: 6,749. Population: 288 in 65, 430 higher.	\$3,200
1916 McKinley MS64 PCGS Mintage: 9,977. Population: 858 in 64, 1,579 higher.	\$660
1917 McKinley MS64 NGC Mintage: 10,000. Population: 204 in 64, 341 higher.	\$1,100
1917 McKinley MS65 NGC Mintage: 10,000. Population: 103 in 65, 137 higher.	\$1,950
1922 Grant MS 64 PCGS. Satiny and fully original with a couple of tiny con-tact marks on the obverse. Mintage: 5,000. Population: 416 in 64, 930 higher.	\$1,500

1926 Sesquicentennial MS63 PCGS Mintage: 46,019. Population: 1,653 in 63, 4,021 higher.	\$435
1926 Sesquicentennial MS66 PCGS. Brown. Mintage: 46,019. Population: 17 in 66, 18 higher.	\$23,250
1926 Sesquicentennial MS66 NGC Mintage: 46,019. Population: 4 in 66, 4 higher.	\$19,750

GOLD DOLLARS

1859 MS65 NGC Population: 8 in 65, 13 higher.	\$3,200
1876 MS64 PCGS Mintage: 3,245. Population: 29 in 64, 38 higher.	\$1,750
1877 AU55 PCGS Mintage: 3,920. Population: 8 in 55, 101 higher.	\$500
1877 MS62 NGC Mintage: 3,920. Population: 16 in 62, 50 higher.	\$785

LIBERTY QUARTER EAGLES

1850-O AU55 NGC Population: 13 in 55, 24 higher.	\$2,125
1853 MS61 NGC Population: 49 in 61, 222 higher.	\$400

INDIAN QUARTER EAGLES

1908 MS 65 PCGS. It is quite unusual to find an Indian quarter eagle with such clean surfaces. Normally these coins are extensively abraded because of the sunken relief design and they show the slightest wear because the highest portions of the design are level with the raised fields. This is a lovely, near pristine coin that has excellent mint luster. A rare coin as well as a popular one because of the first year status of the date. Population: 199 in 65, 230 higher.	\$3,425
1911 MS65 NGC Population: 25 in 65, 25 higher.	\$3,575

THREE-DOLLAR GOLD PIECES

1856-S MS 64 PCGS. Medium S, with minor die break from the base of the second L in DOLLARS leaning down to the left. Breen-6355. The comparatively high mintage (34,500 pieces) 1856-S was eagerly and extensively circulated in the bustling 1850s economy of the Western United States and is, today, considered a real find even in problem-free AU grades. Pieces grading mint state are of the utmost importance and rarity. Only a handful are known to exist, five or six at most, with the nicest example until this coin surfaced being a PCGS MS 63. This incredible piece boasts shimmering mint brilliance that is totally uninterrupted and a strike that is certainly above average for the issue. Blemishes are both extremely light and well scattered. We could hardly recommend this 1856-S enough, as it is crisp, quite choice, and unquestionably the finest known example of this popular San Francisco issue. Mintage: 34,500. Population: 1 in 64, 1 higher.	\$57,500
1857 AU50 Uncertified Mintage: 20,891.	\$785
1859 AU58 Uncertified Mintage: 15,500.	\$1,250

1873 Closed 3 AU 55 NGC. In a series with numerous rarities, the 1873 Closed 3 is one of the most elusive three-dollar issues as a business strike and certainly the most mysterious, as no official records indicate the striking of an 1873 (closed or open) for commerce. Based on the number of survivors, one must surmise that at least 200-300 pieces were produced and we can speculate that their omission from mint records was probably an oversight of an early (January) delivery. When seen, the typical 1873 Closed 3 generally shows a modest amount of circulation, with even a few VF examples reported, and, as could be expected from the limited production, virtually all display various degrees of prooflikeness, and this piece shows a moderate degree of reflectivity in the fields. The only marks of note on the obverse are a thin scratch that extends from the bridge of Liberty's nose and points directly at an alloy spot, and on the reverse a scratch to the right of the 3 and milling marks over LAR in DOLLARS. Population: 7 in 55, 16 higher.	\$10,750
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1873 Closed 3 MS 64 NGC. Population: 1 in 64, 1 higher.	\$64,500
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1881 AU58 Uncertified Mintage: 500.	\$3,525
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1883 AU 55 PCGS. The surfaces show virtually none of the often seen prooflikeness common to this issue. Only minor scuffiness is seen from a short stint in circulation. Medium orange-gold color. Always popular because of its low mintage. Mintage: 900. Population: 12 in 55, 91 higher.	\$2,550
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1883 MS 64 PCGS. The 1883 has one of the lowest mintages of the series with only 900 pieces struck. It is a genuinely rare coin that apparently did circulate to some degree as most survivors are XF or AU and mint state pieces are quite elusive. This piece shows a few small marks sprinkled over each side that account for the grade. The fields display the prooflikeness normally seen and there is a pronounced reddish-golden tinge to the surfaces. Mintage: 900. Population: 12 in 64, 17 higher.	\$8,650
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PROOF THREE-DOLLAR GOLD PIECES

1872 PR 66 NGC. The 1872 three-dollar is yet another issue struck in very limited numbers in both business strikes (2,000 pieces) and proofs (30 pieces). At some point in the early 1870s, there seems to have been a recognition of the difficulty in acquiring uncirculated examples from the previous dozen or so dates in the series, as a greater number of 1872s were saved at or around the time of issue than before. This trend of hoarding this unusual series, of course, only increased and continued until the denomination was abolished in 1889. The greater availability and deceptive prooflike quality of business strikes has resulted in an inordinately high number of "proofs" offered at auction over the past 50 years, even suggesting that the number of proofs may exceed its tiny mintage. In reality, actual proofs from 1872, with the date positioned lower and further to the right than on business strikes, are every bit as rare as the delivery of 30 pieces would suggest, perhaps numbering fewer than 16-18 coins today. The specimen offered here has never been cleaned or tampered with in any way, being layered on both sides in an irregular, milky patina. We also note a slight doubling on Liberty's profile, not mentioned in any reference on this issue. No doubt a flashier example of the 1872 proof three-dollar exists, but finding one of finer quality would probably prove an impossible task. Mintage: 30. Population: 1 in 66, 1 higher.	\$60,500
1883 PR65 NGC Mintage: 89. Population: 5 in 65, 5 higher.	\$21,750

EARLY HALF EAGLES

1803/2 AU 50 PCGS. B.1-A. Quickly identifiable as a B.1-A by the missing right base of the T and missing left base of the Y in LIBERTY. This is a well struck example with only a little softness of definition in the area where the shield and the eagle's left wing join and noticeable flatness on the claw and arrows below. Copper-red patina mixes with the green-gold alloy, giving the coin a pleasing coloration and appearance. Only the slightest adjustment marks are noticed on the portrait. Mintage: 33,506.
Population: 34 in 50, 176 higher.\$4,175

LIBERTY HALF EAGLES

1839-C AU50 Uncertified Mintage: 17,205.\$3,125

1850-C AU55 PCGS
Population: 11 in 55, 18 higher.\$4,050

1850-D VF25 NGC\$920

1853 MS61 NGC
Population: 13 in 61, 36 higher.\$1,900

1858-C MS 62 NGC. The '58-C is rare in all grades. Breen considers it "very rare above EF; prohibitively rare Unc." Ranked an R.8 in mint condition with only 2-3 pieces believed known, this piece is obviously among the finest examples extant of this rare issue. The surfaces are bright and show a mixture of semi-prooflikeness and mint frost. The striking details are quite strong on the obverse with only slight softness noted on the reverse. Each side is typically abraded for an MS 62 with a couple of areas of slight granularity noted in the reverse fields. Mintage: 38,856.
Population: 3 in 62, 3 higher.\$24,750

1858-D AU55 NGC Mintage: 15,362.
Population: 4 in 55, 11 higher.\$3,525

1866 AU50 PCGS Mintage: 6,730.
Population: 3 in 50, 11 higher.\$2,825

1882-S MS64 NGC
Population: 50 in 64, 53 higher.\$1,775

1887-S MS64 NGC
Population: 6 in 64, 6 higher.\$3,350

1890 AU50 Uncertified Mintage: 4,200.\$515

1891-CC AU53 NGC
Population: 10 in 53, 403 higher.\$325

1891-CC AU55 NGC
Population: 35 in 55, 393 higher.\$350

1896-S AU50 NGC
Population: 18 in 50, 86 higher.\$325

1896-S MS 64 PCGS. A very difficult, mint state date with only a few examples having been certified by PCGS and NGC combined. Fully struck with lustrous fields that enhance the brightness of this piece, a few small abrasions on the obverse limit the grade. This is the singular finest specimen thus far certified by either service.
Population: 1 in 64, 2 higher.\$15,250

1898 MS64 NGC
Population: 31 in 64, 35 higher.\$2,675

PROOF LIBERTY HALF EAGLES

1906 PR65 PCGS. Bright and lustrous. Mintage: 85.
Population: 13 in 65, 17 higher.\$24,500

INDIAN HALF EAGLES

1910-S AU58 NGC
Population: 64 in 58, 125 higher.\$435

1911-S MS64 NGC
Population: 9 in 64, 12 higher.\$25,000

1912-S AU58 NGC
Population: 65 in 58, 110 higher.\$650

1914-D MS65 PCGS
Population: 7 in 65, 8 higher.\$35,750

LIBERTY EAGLES

1839 LG LETTERS MS61 NGC Mintage: 25,801.\$26,000

1848 AU53 PCGS
Population: 8 in 53, 31 higher.\$700

1850-O AU50 NGC
Population: 7 in 50, 16 higher.\$2,175

1875 VF30 PCGS
Population: 3 in 30, 7 higher.\$46,000

1877 AU 53 PCGS. Despite innumerable small abrasions, there are still remnants of the original, prooflike surfaces showing around the devices. Copper colored toning adheres to the stars and denticles on the obverse. Only 817 of this date were struck, including proofs. Most of the survivors are found in this condition. Mintage: 797.
Population: 2 in 53, 8 higher.\$9,750

1878-S MS 64 PCGS. The 1878-S ten-dollar is scarce in any condition and is seldom available better than XF. In AU it is highly prized and quite a pricey item. This is the only mint state coin certified to date by either of the major services, and it has been seen by both PCGS and NGC, and both have given it the same grade. It is far and away the finest piece known and will undoubtedly be of great interest to many collectors of this series. The fields are fully prooflike on both sides and the design elements are fully brought up as well. We have to wonder where this coin came from. Is there some significance to the polishing evident from the dies and the fullness of strike? Was there some special person or occasion that prompted the striking of this piece? Sadly, we will never know. But we are left with the tangible object that remains 120 years after the fact as the finest example known of this scarce, branch mint issue. Mintage: 26,100.
Population: 1 in 64, 1 higher.\$36,000

1884-S MS 62 PCGS. A condition rarity in mint state with only 12 pieces having been so graded by PCGS and none finer. Sharply struck with quite lustrous surfaces and a number of small contact marks over each side. Trends \$1,650.
Population: 21 in 62, 21 higher.\$1,425

1886 AU58 PCGS
Population: 55 in 58, 183 higher.\$380

1890 AU55 NGC
Population: 14 in 55, 116 higher.\$380

1895-O MS63 PCGS
Population: 6 in 63, 6 higher.\$3,800

1895-S AU50 PCGS Mintage: 49,000 Population: 33 in 50, 93 higher	.....\$650
1896-S AU53 NGC Population: 22 in 53, 85 higher	.....\$400
1897-S AU50 PCGS Population: 14 in 50, 138 higher	.....\$300
1897-S AU58 NGC Population: 46 in 58, 69 higher	.....\$380
1904-O MS 62 PCGS. Sharply detailed in all areas except for a few of the obverse stars. An above average mint state example, seldom found finer. Population: 77 in 62, 105 higher	.....\$595

INDIAN EAGLES

1908-D NO MOTTO AU50 NGC Population: 3 in 50, 136 higher	.....\$380
1910-D MS63 PCGS Population: 784 in 63, 1,083 higher	.....\$920
1910-S AU58 PCGS Population: 126 in 58, 393 higher	.....\$435
1911-S MS60 NGC Population: 5 in 60, 32 higher	.....\$895
1912-S AU58 NGC Population: 35 in 58, 104 higher	.....\$400
1913-S XF40 PCGS Population: 25 in 40, 274 higher	.....\$490

LIBERTY DOUBLE EAGLES

1850 XF45 PCGS Population: 85 in 45, 221 higher	.....\$700
1855-O XF 40 PCGS. Typically abraded with a rich golden finish. The 1855- O, while not drawing the attention received by the New Orleans issues in the preceding and following years, is a very scarce coin in its own right, particularly when its comes to condition rarity. The present example is certainly above-average for the date. One mentionable abrasion arcs above TWENTY on the reverse through the mintmark. Mintage: 8,000. Population: 9 in 40, 22 higher	.....\$5,050
1855-S AU58 NGC Population: 45 in 58, 53 higher	.....\$4,600
1862-S XF45 PCGS Population: 102 in 45, 197 higher	.....\$675
1864 AU50 NGC Population: 9 in 50, 36 higher	.....\$1,300
1864-S XF45 NGC Population: 60 in 45, 111 higher	.....\$1,050
1865-S XF40 PCGS Population: 45 in 40, 164 higher	.....\$650
1865-S AU50 PCGS Population: 26 in 50, 51 higher	.....\$1,050
1865-S AU50 NGC Population: 31 in 50, 85 higher	.....\$1,175

1867 MS62 PCGS Population: 11 in 62, 11 higher	.....\$4,875
1874-CC AU50 PCGS Population: 101 in 50, 210 higher	.....\$920
1874-S MS63 NGC Population: 1 in 63, 1 higher	.....\$27,250
1875-CC AU58 NGC Population: 100 in 58, 281 higher	.....\$1,350
1876-CC AU50 NGC Population: 52 in 50, 302 higher	.....\$895
1877-CC VF20 PCGS Population: 3 in 20, 336 higher	.....\$650
1877-CC MS60 PCGS Mintage: 42,565. Population: 9 in 60, 14 higher	.....\$15,000
1879-O XF40 NGC Mintage: 2,325. Population: 10 in 40, 30 higher	.....\$3,950
1881 MS 60 PCGS. The 1881 twenty is a long recognized, low mintage rari- ty, the first in a string of seven briefly minted dates from the Philadelphia mint. Virtually all known survivors, of which there are two dozen at most, are in the XF to AU range. Even proofs, of which 61 coins were struck, are more likely to be located than an AU busi- ness strike. The surfaces on this important example show no break in the original mint luster from commerce, just numerous small to medi- um sized abrasions over both sides from contact with other coins. Possibly the finest known business strike 1881 double eagle, this prized item is currently the only mint state example certified by either service. Mintage: 2,100. Population: 1 in 60, 1 higher	.....\$35,750
1889-CC AU50 NGC Mintage: 30,945. Population: 22 in 50, 192 higher	.....\$1,050

SAINT-GAUDENS DOUBLE EAGLES

1908-D NO MOTTO MS65 NGC Population: 17 in 65, 19 higher	.....\$12,500
1909/8 MS62 PCGS Population: 213 in 62, 383 higher	.....\$2,000
1911-D MS 65 PCGS. Fully struck with granular, matte-like surfaces. An unusual coin with its own special charm. Population: 372 in 65, 472 higher	.....\$1,325
1922-S MS64 PCGS Population: 43 in 64, 49 higher	.....\$4,775
1923-D MS67 PCGS Population: 19 in 67, 19 higher	.....\$12,500
1928 MS67 PCGS Population: 35 in 67, 35 higher	.....\$11,000
1929 MS65 PCGS Population: 11 in 65, 12 higher	.....\$49,250

COMMEMORATIVE SILVER

1893 Isabella Quarter MS 65 NGC. The obverse is toned a monochromatic medium gray, the reverse is similar, but with deep golden and blue accents. An enchanting high grade Isabella. Mintage: 24,214. Population: 239 in 65, 324 higher\$1,900
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1893 Isabella Quarter MS67 PCGS. Lovely toning. Mintage: 24,214.
Population: 13 in 67, 16 higher.\$5,250

1900 Lafayette Dollar AU58 PCGS Mintage: 36,026.
Population: 155 in 58, 1,561 higher.\$430

ARKANSAS 1935 MS66 PCGS Mintage: 13,012.
Population: 26 in 66, 30 higher.\$490

1935 Arkansas MS 66 NGC. Mostly brilliant with a hint of golden color at the borders. Mintage: 13,012.
Population: 20 in 66, 20 higher.\$515

ARKANSAS 1935-S MS66 NGC. Bright and lustrous. Mintage: 5,506.
Population: 37 in 66, 40 higher.\$540

ARKANSAS 1935-S MS66 PCGS. Lightly toned and quite pleasing.
Mintage: 5,506.
Population: 57 in 66, 62 higher.\$490

ARKANSAS 1936-D MS66 PCGS. Lovely toning. Mintage: 9,660.
Population: 54 in 66, 61 higher.\$570

ARKANSAS 1936-S MS66 NGC. Deeply toned. Mintage: 9,662.
Population: 25 in 66, 28 higher.\$515

1937 Arkansas MS 66 PCGS. Light peripheral toning with slightly muted silver-gray centers. Mintage: 5,505.
Population: 27 in 66, 28 higher.\$1,100

1936-S Bay Bridge MS 67 PCGS. Toned in mottled antique-golden, brown, and charcoal shades. Mark-free surfaces on this exceptional example.
Population: 55 in 67, 61 higher.\$1,300

BOONE 1937-S MS65 NGC Mintage: 2,506.
Population: 107 in 65, 201 higher.\$575

1937 Boone PDS Set MS 66 PCGS. A nicely toned, original set of this scarcer date. The Philadelphia coin has predominately medium violet-gray colors; the Denver coin exhibits a milky appearance overall; and the San Francisco coin shows a mostly white obverse, with some peripheral coloration on the reverse.\$1,625

BOONE 1938-D MS66 NGC. Fully white, save for the barest trace of color.
Mintage: 2,100.
Population: 55 in 66, 72 higher.\$700

1938-S Boone MS 67 PCGS. The underlying brilliance is still dazzling in spite of the multitude of colors that are seen on each side of this impressive, high grade commemorative. Mintage: 2,100.
Population: 13 in 67, 14 higher.\$2,975

BOONE 1938 MS66 PCGS. Lightly toned and quite pleasing.\$2,775

Bridgeport MS66 PCGS. A hint of original patination. Mintage: 25,015.
Population: 279 in 66, 301 higher.\$540

California MS65 NGC. Lovely toning.
Population: 483 in 65, 763 higher.\$650

Cincinnati MS66 PCGS. Lightly toned and quite pleasing.\$4,825

1936 Cleveland MS 67 PCGS. Both sides are draped in beautiful green-gray toning, with noticeably unabraded surfaces. Conditionally rare.
Population: 14 in 67, none finer.
Population: 14 in 67, 14 higher.\$3,800

1892 Columbian PR 65 PCGS. Silver-gray, deeply mirrored surfaces, with intricate detailing on the ship's mast. Often impaired, just 103 proofs were reportedly struck, the most famous of which sold to the Remington typewriter company for \$10,000 (in 1892!). One shudders to think what kind of coin collection could have been assembled at that time for what was then an exorbitant sum of money. Mintage 100.
Population: 5 in 65, 8 higher.\$8,950

COLUMBIAN 1893 MS66 PCGS. Lovely toning.
Population: 42 in 66, 43 higher.\$1,525

Connecticut MS66 PCGS. Lightly toned and quite pleasing. Mintage: 25,018.
Population: 199 in 66, 224 higher.\$840

DELAWARE MS66 NGC. Good original color. Mintage: 20,993.
Population: 177 in 66, 194 higher.\$595

DELAWARE MS66 NGC. Bright and lustrous. Mintage: 20,993.
Population: 177 in 66, 194 higher.\$570

ELGIN MS67 PCGS. A hint of original patination. Mintage: 20,015.
Population: 42 in 67, 44 higher.\$2,275

GETTYSBURG MS66 NGC Mintage: 26,928.
Population: 113 in 66, 134 higher.\$675

GRANT MS65 NGC. Bright and lustrous.
Population: 360 in 65, 455 higher.\$540

1922 Grant with Star MS 65 PCGS. Very well struck for this elusive variety and exhibiting fully brilliant surfaces. The usual die polishing is noticed in the obverse fields. A gem, original example for the person who wants the best. Mintage: 4,256.
Population: 84 in 65, 95 higher.\$5,950

1922 Grant with Star MS 66 PCGS. The much scarcer variety with a star on the obverse which interestingly had no particular significance and was removed shortly after production began. Bright and lustrous with traces of toning displayed on each side. Conditionally rare. Mintage: 4,256.
Population: 10 in 66, 11 higher.\$13,000

1935 Hudson MS65 PCGS Mintage: 10,008.
Population: 336 in 65, 406 higher.\$1,075

1935 Hudson MS 66 PCGS. Bright and lustrous with mostly white surfaces displaying just a trace of golden toning. Astonishing quality in this always challenging issue. Mintage: 10,008.
Population: 67 in 66, 70 higher.\$2,175

HUGUENOT MS65 PCGS. Good original color.
Population: 560 in 65, 713 higher.\$400

IOWA MS67 NGC. Lovely toning.
Population: 163 in 67, 169 higher.\$350

LEXINGTON MS65 PCGS. Bright and lustrous.
Population: 424 in 65, 495 higher.\$515

1918 Lincoln MS 66 PCGS. A nicely toned, high grade example.
Population: 231 in 66, 259 higher.\$895

LONG ISLAND MS66 NGC. A hint of original patination.
Population: 112 in 66, 130 higher.\$700

LYNCHBURG MS66 NGC Mintage: 20,013.
Population: 203 in 66, 237 higher.\$540

1921 Missouri MS 65 NGC. An uncommonly lustrous and completely brilliant example of this key commemorative issue. The Missouri is an absolute as well as a condition rarity with high grade pieces being extremely elusive. Mintage: 15,428.
Population: 105 in 65, 113 higher.\$4,500

1921 Missouri 2x4 MS 65 NGC. Long regarded as a key issue in the commemorative series, the Missouri 2x4 is a very elusive issue in or near gem condition. Even among the few gems known, this is a superior coin that has bright, cartwheel luster that shimmers across the surfaces as the coin is slowly rotated beneath a light. The only flaw we see that keeps this piece from an even higher grade is a small abrasion in the left obverse field. Completely white and untoned.
Mintage: 5,000.
Population: 97 in 65, 98 higher.\$4,500

NEW ROCHELLE MS66 NGC. White, and most attractive. Mintage: 15,266.
Population: 183 in 66, 204 higher.\$1,075

NORFOLK MS66 PCGS. Lovely toning. Mintage: 16,936.
Population: 1,121 in 66, 1,684 higher.\$490

NORFOLK MS66 NGC. Bright and lustrous. Mintage: 16,936.
Population: 626 in 66, 812 higher.\$350

NORFOLK MS67 NGC Mintage: 16,936.
Population: 175 in 67, 186 higher.\$490

NORFOLK MS68 NGC. Lovely toning. Mintage: 16,936.
Population: 11 in 68, 11 higher.\$1,475

OREGON 1926 MS66 PCGS. A hint of original patination. Mintage: 47,955.
Population: 113 in 66, 123 higher.\$435

OREGON 1939-D MS65 PCGS. Bright and lustrous. Mintage: 3,004.
Population: 278 in 65, 534 higher.\$575

OREGON 1939-D MS67 NGC. Good original color. Mintage: 3,004.
Population: 67 in 67, 69 higher.\$920

OREGON 1939-D MS67 NGC. Bright and lustrous. Mintage: 3,004.
Population: 67 in 67, 69 higher.\$1,150

OREGON 1939-S MS66 PCGS. Good original color. Mintage: 3,005.
Population: 137 in 66, 177 higher.\$550

1939-S Oregon MS 67 PCGS. Light toning over lustrous surfaces. Scarce in this grade. Mintage: 3,005.
Population: 34 in 67, 40 higher.\$1,250

OREGON 1939 MS64 NGC. A hint of original patination.\$1,200

1915-S Panama-Pacific MS62 PCGS. Good original color. Mintage: 27,134.
Population: 301 in 62, 1,789 higher.\$400

1915-S Panama-Pacific MS64 NGC. Good original color. Mintage: 27,134.
Population: 498 in 64, 924 higher.\$785

1915-S Panama-Pacific MS65 NGC. Deeply toned. Mintage: 27,134.
Population: 273 in 65, 426 higher.\$1,425

1915-S Panama-Pacific MS 66 NGC. A gorgeous gem toned in shades of antique-gold, cinnamon, and blue. Nearly perfect with essentially no marks. Mintage: 27,134.
Population: 126 in 66, 153 higher.\$2,175

1915-S Panama-Pacific MS 66 PCGS. A gem example of this scarce and popular commemorative issue. Mottled toning shows in natural shades of gray with crimson accents. Mintage: 27,134.
Population: 120 in 66, 159 higher.\$2,825

PILGRIM 1920 MS65 NGC. A hint of original patination.
Population: 501 in 65, 555 higher.\$335

1920 Pilgrim MS 67 PCGS. Wondrously toned about the peripheries in multicolored iridescent toning. A remarkable example with essentially perfect surfaces. Population: 11 in 67, none finer.
Population: 11 in 67, 11 higher.\$4,175

PILGRIM 1921 MS65 PCGS. Good original color. Mintage: 20,053.
Population: 348 in 65, 453 higher.\$570

RHODE IS 1936-D MS66 NGC Mintage: 15,010.
Population: 89 in 66, 93 higher.\$460

SESQUI MS64 NGC. A hint of original patination.
Population: 744 in 64, 831 higher.\$400

SESQUI MS64 PCGS. Bright and lustrous.
Population: 863 in 64, 956 higher.\$575

SESQUI MS65 PCGS. Lovely toning.
Population: 86 in 65, 93 higher.\$4,175

1935 Spanish Trail MS 67 NGC. A pristine example with smooth gray toning over the surfaces. The fields are virtually perfect with no detractors.
Population: 10 in 67, none finer. Mintage: 10,008.
Population: 10 in 67, 10 higher.\$2,825

1925 Stone Mountain MS 67 NGC. A deeply toned example, the obverse displays crimson, jade-green, and dove-gray shades. The reverse shows russet-brown colorations in the protected areas.
Population: 35 in 67, 40 higher.\$2,975

1925 Vancouver MS63 PCGS. Bright and lustrous. Mintage: 14,994.
Population: 551 in 63, 1,722 higher.\$345

1925 Vancouver MS65 PCGS. A hint of original patination. Mintage: 14,994.
Population: 380 in 65, 478 higher.\$1,050

1925 Vancouver MS 66 PCGS. Wholly original and lustrous, exhibiting mottled gray-green toning over both sides. As with most any pre-1930 silver commemorative, considerably scarcer as a gem. Mintage: 14,994.
Population: 85 in 66, 98 higher.\$1,900

YORK MS67 NGC. Good original color. Mintage: 25,015.
Population: 134 in 67, 138 higher.\$490

TERRITORIAL GOLD

A.BECHTLER 27GR 21C AU58 NGC\$2,600

(1834-37) C.Bechtler Five-Dollar, 140G. 20C. AU 55 NGC. A numismatically significant issue as the date of the enabling legislation, August 1, 1834, is imprinted in the die. This is a pleasing example of this scarcer, high denomination issue. The statutory devices on each side are fully brought up. Minimally abraded with a green-gold color overall, the only detracting element is a small indentation below the second A of CARATS. Listed on page 274 of the 1998 "Guide Book".
Population: 5 in 40, 16 higher.\$6,250

1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. Ten-Dollar AU 50 PCGS. The rare and popular "Pike's Peak" ten-dollar has been a favorite of gold collectors for decades. This is an especially pleasing coin that shows bright orange-gold color and a few minor field marks on each side, the most notable being a small one to the left of Pike's Peak on the obverse. The eagle is better defined than usual, and the coin is well brought up elsewhere.
Population: 5 in 50, 33 higher.\$10,500

1861 Clark Gruber Quarter Eagle MS 61 PCGS. This is the finest 1861 quarter eagle from Clark, Gruber we have recently offered. Full, original mint luster remains on each side and the coin has a slightly mottled overlay of russet patina. The central devices are very weakly defined, as usual, and there are a number of field marks present that are consistent with the grade.
Population: 4 in 61, 5 higher.\$11,500

- 1861 Clark Gruber Quarter Eagle Copper Die Trial PR 64 Red and Brown PCGS. The original copper-red patina that covers both sides is interrupted by some muting on the highpoints of the obverse, and conversely, the lower portions of the reverse. Glossy surfaces with light flyspecking noted on the obverse. A scarce and popular die trial for a Colorado private coin that was never minted.
Population: 1 in 64, 1 higher.\$7,050
- 1852/1 Humbert Ten-Dollar AU 58 NGC. K-8, High R.5. Bright yellow-gold color with a slight green tint. This coin is well struck except for the usual softness in the center of the obverse at the top of the shield and arrows. The surfaces are generally clean with the only mentionable abrasion being a cut in the field between the S and O in STATES OF. The rim to rim die crack across the reverse immediately identifies this coin as a K-8.\$11,500
- 1851 Humbert Fifty-Dollar, 887 Thous. Fine 12 NGC. "Target" Reverse. A well worn Humbert "slug" that is surprisingly well detailed for the grade with reasonably strong central definition on the obverse. It also shows a typical number of rim hits, but nothing too severe for this heavy coin.\$6,250
- 1854 Kellogg & Co. Twenty-Dollar MS 61 NGC. Short Arrows. K-1b, R.5. Kellogg twenties are one of the most enduringly popular of all territorial issues. This piece is one of the scarcer of the three Short Arrows varieties, and is distinguished from the others by the presence of the ball on the 5 in the date. The obverse is sharply defined with especially strong hair curls on Liberty. The natural green-gold color of the coin shows hints of prooflikeness in the protected areas, and there are numerous small contact marks, most of which are located on the obverse.\$10,500
- 1853 Moffat & Co. Twenty-Dollar AU 58 NGC. An interesting coin, the hair curls of Liberty are fully defined, as are the stars, eagle, and shield. The reverse is rotated slightly, and the light colored, partially lustrous surfaces show a number of tiny marks, the most significant one being a horizontal scratch on the obverse. The reverse has a pebbly texture, most likely from having been struck from rusted dies.\$11,000

COINS OF HAWAII

- 1847 Hawaii MS 63 Red PCGS. The vast majority of 1847 Hawaiian cents are circulated and have very dark surfaces. This piece retains all the original mint red color, with just the slightest muting of color in the fields. Surprisingly, the surfaces appear to be nearly free from typically seen carbon spotting. The grade is derived from a few small abrasions scattered across the obverse. A rare and worthwhile coin.
Population: 4 in 63, 6 higher.\$5,750
- 1883 HAWAII MS63 PCGS. Good original color.
Population: 166 in 63, 396 higher.\$300

PATTERNS

- 1836 Two-Cents, Judd-54, Pollock-57, R.6, PR 65 Red and Brown NGC. Pattern two-cent piece with a spread-winged eagle on the obverse and the date below. The reverse has TWO CENTS in the center and is surrounded by a laurel wreath. Struck in copper with a plain edge. A charming piece, the fields have toned to a chestnut-brown with much underlying red. There are three prominent die cracks on the right side of the obverse. An interesting and little known feature on these two-cent patterns is that the obverse die shows the 3 in the date punched over a 6.\$3,625
- 1849 Three Cent Silver, Judd-111 Original, Pollock-125, R-6-7, PR 63 NGC. The obverse is the same as was used to coin regular-issue 1849 dated half dimes, the reverse shows the digit 3 in a plain field with denticulation at the border. Struck in silver-copper alloy (50 percent silver, 50 percent copper) with a reeded edge. Mostly brilliant, a few scattered hairlines are noted, as are a couple of dark toning streaks on the reverse. An exceedingly elusive early pattern.\$3,800

- 1851 Ring Cent, Judd-127, Pollock-149, R.6, PR 65 NGC. After the Mint's unsuccessful efforts at using billon as a coining metal in 1836, this composite was tried again in 1850 and '51. This pattern is perforated in the center. The obverse reads CENT ONE TENTH SILVER. The reverse has a laurel wreath around the hole with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA at the perimeter. Struck in billon (90% copper, 10% silver) with a plain edge. Medium gray patina overall and showing evidence of being struck from a striated die. Lightly spotted.\$3,575
- 1852 Ring Dollar, Judd-145 Thin, Pollock-173, R.5, PR 65 NGC. Simply designed with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around the outer portion of the obverse with the date at the bottom. The reverse has DOLLAR at the top with a wreath around the lower margin. Struck in gold on a thin planchet (R.6 as such), perforated in the center, with a plain edge. Bright orange-gold color. Diagnostic die line above the second S in STATES. A lovely example of this rare and popular gold pattern.\$16,250
- 1854 J-161ORG PR62 PCGS, Brown
Population: 9 in 62, 79 higher.\$1,750
- 1855 Flying Eagle Cent, Judd-167, Pollock-193, R.4, PR 64 Red and Brown NGC. Flying Eagle cent pattern in a large format, featuring a hooked-neck eagle on the obverse and ONE CENT in the center of the reverse surrounded by a thick laurel wreath. Struck in copper with a plain edge. Tan, red, crimson-orange, and blue surfaces overall.\$2,000
- 1856 Flying Eagle Cent, Judd-184, Pollock-220, R.6, PR 61 PCGS. A fascinating combination of Longacre's adaptation of Gobrecht's flying eagle design on the obverse with a broad shield over an oak wreath on the reverse. Struck in copper-nickel with a plain edge. While rated R.8 by Judd this pattern is most likely an R.6 and is reclassified as such above. A pleasing coin for the grade with even tan color over both sides and just a hint of underlying red. There are a couple of tiny lint marks on the obverse that serve as identifying marks.
Population: 2 in 61, 8 higher.\$11,500
- 1858 J-202 PR65 PCGS
Population: 5 in 65, 6 higher.\$2,550
- 1858 Flying Eagle Cent, Judd-204, Pollock-248, R.5, PR 60 PCGS. Flying Eagle pattern with the hook-necked eagle. The reverse has an oak wreath with a broad shield at the top that was intended to replace the tired Longacre agricultural wreath used on his three-dollar coin and Flying Eagle cent. Struck in copper-nickel with a plain edge. Both sides are moderately mirrored and have streaky golden-tan and gray patina. A number of hairlines limit the grade.
Population: 1 in 60, 40 higher.\$1,850
- 1858 Indian Cent, Judd-213, Pollock-251, R.7, PR 63 PCGS. This pattern has the regular obverse of 1859, dated 1858, paired with the reverse of 1856-8. Struck in copper-nickel with a plain edge. Boldly struck with some reflectivity, one noticeable spot is seen over the second 8 of the date as well as several scattered carbon flecks.
Population: 12 in 63, 22 higher.\$2,150
- 1860 Quarter Eagle, Judd-270, Pollock-318, R.?, PR 64 Brown PCGS. A figure of Liberty faces left surrounded by a circle of 13 stars and the date 1857 below. She wears a coronet, her hair is tied with a ribbon. The central motif is very similar to that featured on a three cent nickel piece, but this obverse was used to coin 1857 pattern quarter eagles. The reverse shows the denomination 2 1/2 DOLLARS and the actual date, 1860 within a laurel wreath. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Rich mahogany-brown color overlays each side with deep blue accents. A rare and desirable pattern issue.
Population: 3 in 64, 3 higher.\$6,800

- 1862 Seated Half Dollar Judd-293, R.5-6, PR 65 NGC. Ex: Pittman Collection. Regular obverse die combined with a regular, No Motto reverse die, but with the motto GOD OUR TRUST added on a scroll above the eagle's head. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. According to the W.E. Woodward catalog of May, 1863, there were 25 sets of GOD OUR TRUST silver half dollars and copper eagles struck. Deeply toned, a partially reflective appearance is seen under the patina. Smooth, clean fields with strong details.\$3,800
- 1863 Ten-Cents, Judd-325, Pollock-390, R.6, PR 65 NGC. An ornamental shield bordered with EXCHANGED FOR U.S. NOTES is seen on the obverse. The reverse depicts 10 CENTS and the date 1863 encircled with POSTAGE CURRENCY at the top, and ACT JULY 1862 at the bottom. Struck in silver with a plain edge. Moderately toned overall, a few minor hairlines are virtually hidden by the patina. A gem, high grade example of this interesting pattern.\$3,200
- 1863 Ten-Cents, Judd-326a, Pollock-394, R.7, PR 63 PCGS. An experimental dime pattern, struck to facilitate the redemption of small denomination postal currency notes. The obverse features a shield in the center with crossed arrows behind, a wreath drooping from above, and at the margins are EXCHANGED FOR U.S. NOTES. The reverse is simply inscribed 10 CENTS 1863 in the center with the marginal legend POSTAGE CURRENCY ACT JULY 1862. Struck in billon (75% copper, 25% silver) with a plain edge. Deep, original toning covers both sides. Population: 1 in 63, 7 higher.\$2,500
- 1865 Two-Cents, Judd-409, Pollock-479, R.7, PR 64 PCGS. Regular die trials issue for the 1865 two-cent piece. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. A scarce off-metal striking for the two-cent piece. The surfaces are gray-brilliant with a hint of light golden patina over each side. Population: 5 in 64, 7 higher.\$3,625
- 1865 Three-Cent Silver, Judd-415, Pollock-487, R.7, PR 64 Red and Brown NGC. The dies used to coin regular-issue 1865 three-cent silver pieces. Struck in copper with a plain edge. Deep sunset and gunmetal-blue colorations accent each side of this popular pattern.\$3,350
- 1868 Quarter Eagle, Judd-654, Pollock-727, R.7, PR 64 PCGS. Coined with the same obverse and reverse die design as was used on regular-issue 1868 quarter eagles. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. The mirrored surfaces are a little cloudy and there are a couple of grease stains on the reverse. For pedigree purposes, there is a curving mark above the second 8 of the date on Liberty's neck. Population: 2 in 64, 3 higher.\$5,350
- 1869 Half-Dollar, Judd-745, Pollock-826, R.7, PR 65 Brown NGC. Bust of Liberty faces right with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around and a scroll with IN GOD WE TRUST below. Liberty wears a cap ornamented with two large stars. William Barber's initial "B" can be seen within the folds of the ribbon at the back of the cap. Reverse: the denomination 50 CENTS and the date 1870 are within a wreath of cotton and corn, with the inscription STANDARD above. Struck in copper with a plain edge. Deeply toned in crimson-violet shades with some cobalt-blue highlights on the highpoints. A very colorful, gem piece.\$3,475
- 1870 Half-Dime, Judd-816, Pollock-905, R.7, PR 64 PCGS. A seated figure of Liberty faces left with a globe, and free-standing liberty pole. The reverse is the same design as was used to coin regular-issue 1870 half-dimes. Struck in silver with a plain edge. Deeply, but colorfully toned at the borders, a few inconsequential hairlines limit the grade. Population: 2 in 64, 4 higher.\$2,700
- 1870 Ten-Cents, Judd-828, Pollock-918, R.6-7, PR 64 Brown PCGS. Attributed to William Barber's design, the obverse depicts a seated figure of Liberty facing left and supporting a shield in her right hand, an olive branch in her left. A free-standing liberty pole is present behind the shield. Reverse: 10 CENTS within a wreath of cotton and corn, with the inscription STANDARD above. Struck in copper with a plain edge. A boldly defined, colorfully toned example. Iridescent sea-green and golden shades dominate each side. Population: 4 in 64, 4 higher.\$3,150
- 1870 Standard Silver Dime, Judd-868, Pollock-964, R.7, PR 65 PCGS. A Standard Silver design that shows a bust of Liberty, facing right, with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA above and IN GOD WE TRUST on a scroll below. The reverse has 10 CENTS in the center, surrounded by an oak and laurel wreath with STANDARD SILVER above and 1870 below. Struck in silver with a plain edge. A bright, highly reflective finish shows over both sides with just a hint of color at the borders. One of the finest pieces known. Population: 3 in PR 65, none finer. Population: 3 in 65, 3 higher.\$2,825
- 1872 Gold Dollar, Judd-1225, Pollock-1367, R.7, PR 64, Red NGC. William Barber's "Amazonian" design featuring a figure of Liberty on the obverse facing left wearing a Phrygian cap inscribed LIBERTY. Thirteen stars surround it and the date is below. On the reverse, an eagle with spread wings holds three arrows in his right talon and supports a shield with his left. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is around and the denomination ONE DOL. is below. A scroll crossing the shield is inscribed IN GOD WE TRUST. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. A rich, red example that is slightly muted on each side, but not enough to warrant a Red and Brown designation. A few carbon flecks limit the grade on this rare and desirable pattern. Population: 1 in PR 64 Red, none finer. This was part of the Pittman collection.\$16,250
- 1875 Twenty-Cents, Judd-1403, Pollock-1546, R.6, PR 65 NGC. A figure of Liberty sits by the seashore with 13 stars surrounding and the date 1875 in the exergue below. She holds an olive branch with her right hand and rests her left hand on a globe inscribed LIBERTY. A steamship with sails can be seen to the left. An interesting footnote to the ship: the smoke trails behind the ship, but the sails are billowed in the forward direction. The reverse displays the denomination 20 CENTS within an olive wreath and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around. Struck in silver with a plain edge. Deep, original patina has gathered over each side from years of storage in a collection. A rare gem example of this interesting pattern.\$6,250
- 1878 Five-Dollar, Judd-1571, Pollock-1765, R.7, PR 64 Brown PCGS. The obverse depicts the head of Liberty facing left, with the motto E PLURIBUS UNUM around and the date below. Her hair is tied in a bun, and a band extending back from her forehead is inscribed LIBERTY. An eagle with spread wings is seen on the reverse, holding an olive branch in its right talon, and three arrows in its left. The legend and denomination, FIVE DOL., surround. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. A deeply toned example with a few minor spots, but no mentionable marks or problems. Population: 1 in 64, 1 higher.\$6,450
- 1879 Ten-Cents, Judd-1587, Pollock-1780, R.6-7, PR 66 Red and Brown PCGS. The obverse depicts a head of Liberty facing left with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around and the date 1879 below. The head is essentially a miniature of that featured on the regular issue Morgan dollar. On the reverse, the denomination ONE DIME, the motto E PLURIBUS UNUM, and an arc of 13 stars are inscribed within a circle of dots. Around the circle is a wreath of corn, tobacco, cotton, and wheat. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Nicely mirrored fields, the full copper-red color is only slightly subdued.\$8,100
- 1879 Goloid Metric Dollar, Judd-1633, Pollock-1830, R.7, PR 65 PCGS. Morgan's design for the Goloid Metric dollar with a head of Liberty facing left, her hair is coiled on the back of her head much like the Stella design. The reverse is laid out with the proposed composition of the coin in the center, surrounded by a circle of 38 stars. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. A flashy, fully brilliant proof without the normally seen cloudiness on the surfaces. This is the finest example thus far certified by PCGS. Population: 1 in 65, 1 higher.\$16,250

- 1884 One-Cent, Judd-1721, Pollock-1929, R.6, PR 64 PCGS. Eastman Johnson's "holey" design for the cent with a hole pierced through the center with an irregular circumference. These experimental pieces were intended to make small denomination coinage easier to distinguish by the blind, and thereby "remedy the inconvenience of similarity in our small coin." Simply inscribed on each side with no central design (obviously). Struck in nickel with a plain edge. Smooth, partially reflective surfaces with a hint of pale golden color on each side. Population: 4 in 64, 20 higher.\$2,825
- 1896 J-1770 PR62 PCGS. A hint of original patination. Population: 2 in 62, 14 higher.\$2,000
- 1867 Five Cents, Judd-573, Pollock-649, R.7, PR 64 Red and Brown PCGS. Both sides feature the regular dies as were used to coin 1867 Shield nickels without rays. Struck in copper with a plain edge. Most of the obverse is a deep cherry-red color, the reverse is deeper in tone, being mostly brown. Smooth, mark-free surfaces. Population: 5 in 64, 8 higher.\$3,100
- 1871 Dime, Judd-1085, Pollock-1221, R.7, PR 64 Red and Brown PCGS. A scarce pattern dime that features Liberty seated with left hand resting on a globe, right hand holding a pole with cap on top, and conjoined flags behind. The reverse is from the regular issue dies. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Heavy die striations in the fields impart a bright, mirror-like reflectivity. The rich red luster shows a few specks of carbon and a bit of muting on each side. A pleasing, near-gem example.\$3,625
- 1873 Quarter, Judd-1270, Pollock-1412, R.7, PR 64 Red and Brown NGC. Regular die trials issue for the Closed 3, No Arrows type of 1873. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. A beautifully toned example with alternating antique-golden and sea-green colorations overall. A few scattered hairlines limit the grade.\$3,800
- 1877 FIFTY CENTS J-1531, P-1699, R.7, PR 65 Red and Brown NGC. A stunning and rare copper half dollar pattern. Obverse: Liberty facing left wearing a crested helmet with an eagle motif. Reverse: Eagle with spread wings standing on an inscribed tablet reading: "E PLURIBUS UNUM." It's hard to fathom the "RB" designation as virtually no brown can be found, although the color is very deep coppery red with lilac tones. A prize for the finest of collections with this being the only piece graded.\$12,750
- 1872 Quarter Eagle, Judd-1231, Pollock-1373, R.7, PR 64 Red PCGS. William Barber's "Amazonian" design featuring a figure of Liberty on the obverse facing left wearing a Phrygian cap inscribed LIBERTY. Thirteen stars surround it and the date is below. On the reverse, an eagle with spread wings holds three arrows in his right talon and supports a shield with his left. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is around and the denomination 2- 1/2 DOL. is below. A scroll crossing the shield is inscribed IN GOD WE TRUST. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. A brilliant, fully red example with only the slightest hint of muting on the obverse. A few carbon flecks and tiny contact marks limit the grade on this exceedingly rare pattern. Population: 1 in PR 64, none finer. This was a part of the Pittman collection. Population: 1 in 64, 1 higher.\$17,250



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TESTIMONIAL

March 23, 1998

Mr. Merrill,

I just received the results a few hours ago on your auction results line. I'm the guy with the 17 Double Eagles (most notably the 1850-0 AU-58 coin).

Needless to say I was blown away by the prices realized! Before the Buyer's Fee, I was hoping for \$33,000, and would settle for a low of \$30,000 for the coins. I calculate \$61,643 with the Buyers Fee! A fantastic result.

The 1850-0 AU-58 brought \$24,150; this was obviously the coin that made my small collection. I paid \$2,400 for it, so that was a nice sale. Also, interesting was the 1863-P AU-50 which brought \$3,450 (at least someone recognizes the rarity of the '63). Also, someone is doing their homework on the S mints of the middle '60s, e.g. the 1864-S AU-50 brought \$3,105; the 1865-S AU-58 brought \$4,485; the 1866-S Motto AU-50 brought \$4,025; and the 1867-S AU-50 brought \$2,415 (I looked hard for an AU-55 or AU-58 in the '67-S, but never found one. Heritage had an 1867-S MS-60 when I was collecting, but with my mail to the Bahamas so slow back then I missed it. I think you wanted \$3,000 or \$3,500 for it. Oh, but for the ones that got away).

Anyway I want to personally thank you for accepting my coins for sale. And the results speak for themselves. In looking through your ads and catalogues, I always saw the "thank you notes" about how the person received so much more for the coins than they expected. I never thought I would ever be writing such a letter. But here I am—and thanks again. You have certainly made my day!

Best Regards,
Daniel Belasco

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